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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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UNIONISTS ON BALLOT IN MASSACHUSETTS

Bulletin on the Sham Battle

(By Social Justice Correspondent on the Sham Battlefront)

October 1 was a great night for the radio gallery listening in at the Sham Battlers' campaign for the presidency of the United States. By a mere twist of the dials, and some patience with created interference, the American voter was able to hear, in succession, Col. Frank Knox, Republican candidate for vice president; Franklin D. Roosevelt, incumbent president of the United States campaigning for his own re-election; and Alfred Emanuel Smith, lone battler for the lost cause of Jeffersonian Democracy in America.

It was a great night for the gallery.

The president was in good spirits. America had been saved and the billions of borrowed debt were justified expense. His battle with the depression was a baseball game to the president, who came before the American public to present, he said, the box score. The game, he asserted, was in the bag!

SOCIAL JUSTICE has always asserted that the depression was a game—the bankers' game. The radio oration of the Democratic candidate confirmed it.

The president justifies his $8-billion debt—he calls it $8-billion—as the price of having saved America. And he did it, not by levying taxes upon the people. He says:

"We borrowed it!"

But that's just the point.

From whom did he borrow? From the bankers.

Did they have it? No.

How will it be paid back? **By taxes levied on the people.**

What then becomes of the president's fine point of borrowing instead of taxation? It is simply campaign oratory

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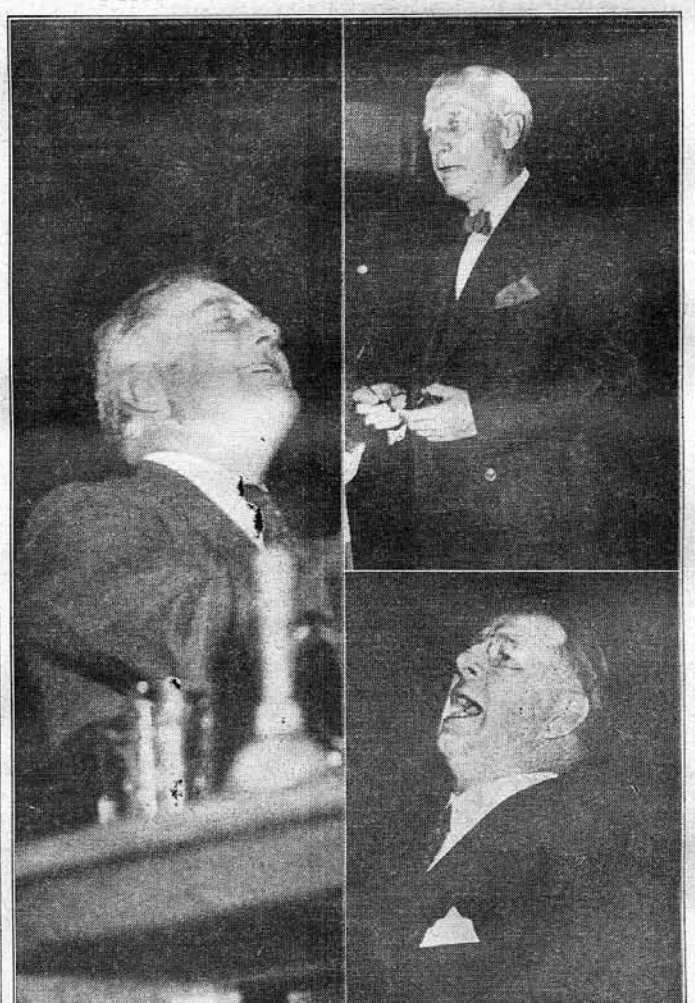
"THREE RUNNERS ON BASES"



President Roosevelt (Acme photo), Forbes field, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 1: "The game's pretty well in the bag!"

Al Smith, Carnegie hall, New York, Oct. 1: "Then I'm a Chinaman with a haircut."

Col. Frank Knox, Pittsburgh, Oct. 1: "Inflation!"

(Pictures of Smith and Knox by Wide World.)

State Court Rules Against Gov. Curley

Another week of victories for the National Union.

In Massachusetts, the state supreme court has decided in favor of the National Union, and against Governor Curley's political machine, on all counts. There will be a Union ticket, with Lemke and O'Brien as standard bearers, in the Bay States, and in addition Thomas Charles O'Brien—Boston labor lawyer and a National Union endorsee for United States senator before the Union party was formed—will be permitted to run for that office also.

In the sixteenth Congressional district of New York State, the "gas house" district of Manhattan, long the boasted political "possession" of John J. ("I'll-kick-'im" John) O'Connor, former Senator John A. Hastings will contest the congressional re-election of President Roosevelt's errand boy. O'Connor, in case you've forgotten, was chairman of the House Rules Committee which fought to keep the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill from coming to a vote and which fought equally hard to put over the notorious Smith bill aimed to suppress the National Union.

Ex-Senator John A. Hastings is running for Congress with full endorsation of the National Union and the approval of Father Coughlin.

New Third Party

In Michigan, the Third Party completed its recessed session, and otherwise complied with the legal preliminaries to place it upon the regular ticket with candidates endorsed by the National Union.

It is, furthermore, **the first time that a party convention has adopted for its platform the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Jus-**

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Father Coughlin's Radio Talk on Pages 8 and 9

Father Coughlin's Weekly Letter

To the National Union for Social Justice

FELLOW MEMBERS:

I am disturbed and anxious about you, your unit and your Congressional District.

Are you as enthusiastic today as you were when you joined the National Union?

Are your officers functioning as they should?

Are you working---really working---for the election of those men who pledged, either by record or pronouncement, their support of our principles?

These questions need an answer. The answer, whether for well or for ill, will do more than satisfy my curiosity. The answer will enable me, if and when necessary, to call for new elections. The answer will help me to judge rightly and act rightly.

Tell me what your reaction is towards the financial chiselers who are trying to turn the National Union into a ward organization. Tell me of the good qualities of your officers who are battling against odds.

Incompetent officers must be removed. The people must not be made to suffer because of poor leaders.

Again tell me why your officers do not help in raising money by selling copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE. It is easy for a unit to sell 500 copies a week and make at least $12.50 for the unit. It is easy for a Congressional District to sell 50,000 copies a week and make $1,250 a week for the district. This money, of course, should be divided 75 to 25, at least, with the boy or other person doing the actual selling.

Why do the unit presidents and officers and the Congressional District officers hold back on this work?

Why do so many of these officers keep barging after money from unit members and from the central office?

Fellow members, I want you to write me and tell me your story. We can't let the National Union go sour because there are listless leaders. Nor can we let your unit or Congressional District die of financial starvation because the officers fail to organize the members judiciously, intelligently and interestingly in distributing SOCIAL JUSTICE papers at a profit for all.

Your letter is awaited. It will help me decide.

Watch this column. It is yours and mine for our common welfare.

Meanwhile, cheer up, look up and carry through!

Charles Coughlin

Why "Waste" Your Vote on Lemke?

GOVERNOR JAMES CURLEY of Boston hit the nail of heresy on the head. I mean, he drove it in just a little deeper by repeating what James Roosevelt, Jr., said last week.

Here is the heresy:

"Why vote for Lemke? It is only a vote for Landon!"

That is a foul misstatement.

Here are the proofs:

1. A decent citizen will vote for principle rather than for a winner.

2. The sham-battling Republicans and Democrats hold power over the people because too many voters believe this heresy.

3. A vote for Lemke means that there is the good chance of winning your State for him. If 8 per cent of the electoral votes will be cast for Lemke, neither Roosevelt nor Landon can be elected President! If Roosevelt obtains 49 per cent of all the electoral votes; if Landon receives 43 per cent of all electoral votes; if Lemke receives only the measly 8 per cent—then it will be up to the House of Representatives to elect a President.

4. Here is the law of the land: The Constitution prescribes that more than 50 per cent of all electoral votes must be cast for a presidential candidate before he is elected President. As you know there are just as many "electors" as there are Representatives plus Senators in Congress, making a total of approximately 531.

5. Now if less than 50 per cent of the electors vote for Roosevelt or for Landon, then the law of the land is this: The House of Representatives divided into states will vote for the election of the President. Each state will have only one vote. Although New York, for example, has 45 Representatives, New York will have only one vote, just the same as New Mexico with its one Congressman.

Therefore, do you see how important it is to capture at least 8 per cent of all the electoral votes? It means that, although Lemke can't be President, neither can Landon or Roosevelt.

It means that we will have the balance of power. It means that we can bargain without compromise. It means the first big step towards victory!

The Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania—these are the states where our hopes run high!

Therefore, "throw the vote into the House of Representatives" by voting on your proper state ticket for Lemke and O'Brien!

Do not be fooled by the heresy of "wasting your vote".

We want neither Landon nor Roosevelt!

We want social justice, which is foreign to both old political parties.

You must get out and work and teach and make converts for this.

Union Party Ticket in 28 States

News Sellers Trying to Kill Social Justice

SOCIAL JUSTICE disappeared from the newsstands in Binghampton, New York, the other day with a suddenness that makes one suspect a concerted plot. Persons who sought to buy the paper were told:

"It isn't being published any more!"

Confronted with the current issue in the hands of several members of the National Union, one of the dealers admitted that **he doubted the news when he heard it.** He blamed what he called the "Jewish circulators."

A woman went to buy a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE at a New York City business place which advertises widely that it carries every paper from everywhere. She was told that "the representatives did not bring it." Pressed for the business address of the representatives, the clerk said:

"The Jews are trying to stop it."

Business as Usual

Because it happened to be at the high holidays of the Jewish church, an investigator for SOCIAL JUSTICE checked up on the circulators only to find that of those who were most active in suppressing SOCIAL JUSTICE, not one was taking time out from his profitable business for the orthodox observance of his own religious holidays—the most sacred of the Jewish year, New Years and the people's Day of Atonement.

While the rabbis in their sermons were attacking Father Coughlin and his newspaper SOCIAL JUSTICE, those in behalf of whom these leaders were protesting, were themselves failing to give the respect of recognition to their own holy day. Both Father Coughlin and his newspaper SOCIAL JUSTICE have made careful distinction between what we have termed the "lower strata" Jew—Jews in name only, who are bringing disrepute to their own people—and those fine characters of an ancient people, many of whom are among the most zealous workers for a program of social justice in America. Many letters from approving Jews have been received by SOCIAL JUSTICE, commending Father Coughlin as "the best friend the Jews have in America."

"There's a Reason"

It was not with unwitting prophecy that Father Coughlin announced at the founding of SOCIAL JUSTICE that: "The paper will not be for sale upon the newsstands." He foresaw that any newspaper which would attempt to tell the whole truth about politics, about the money racket, about the planned exploitation of the people, would be suppressed on every hand.

It isn't a few hardworking Jewish newsdealers who are suppressing SOCIAL JUSTICE, in what they think is a zeal to do their people a service. It is the command of their masters. Almost without leaving one's desk, or putting in a long distance call, it is possible to trace these circulation complaints immediately to their source: the exploiting money changers—and POLITICIANS. Of the two, the politicians are the worst: They have the most to fear.

The forces that SOCIAL JUSTICE is exposing each week are trying to keep

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HE PROMOTES SOCIAL JUSTICE

Fifty-Three Taxes Levied on Bread!
5¢ SOCIAL JUSTICE
National Union Victor in Primary Elections
United States' Monetary Reform
Father Coughlin Urges Federal Money Board
Battle-Cry of American Labor
..1936..
"LIBERTY AND LEMKE"
5¢ SOCIAL JUSTICE
150,000 THRONG PARK FOR CHICAGO RALLY
Free for Boys and Girls
A Brand-New Streamline Bicycle
. . . The Keepers of the Keys . . .
The Seven Governors of the United States Federal Reserve Bank Board
KRUPP HARDWARE CO.
1213 CHERRY STREET

This bulletin board on display in the window of a Toledo hardware store, across the street from the Terminal office building, is the most enterprising bit of promotion for SOCIAL JUSTICE that has yet come to our attention. Albert W. Krupp, the proprietor, explains that the display, employed by him since the founding of the paper, is changed weekly, and almost never fails to have interested inquirers among the passersby. Ohio members of the National Union, recently victorious in putting the Union Party on the ballot against combined machine opposition, continue to set the pace in enthusiasm for social justice.

Social Justice Presents

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Four More to Be Added This Week

Voters in every state will be given an opportunity to vote for Union party electors for president and vice president, John Nystul, campaign manager for William Lemke and Thomas C. O'Brien, declared in Chicago this week.

The Union party already has placed the names of Lemke and O'Brien on the ballot in 23 states. Mr. Nystul predicted that four more states are ready to be added to the list, making a total of 32 states before the election battle enters upon its final month.

He said that the party expected to complete filing in Virginia and Missouri, and in Georgia and South Carolina by the first of this week.

"Our progress is most satisfactory," Mr. Nystul asserted, "and it becomes increasingly apparent that we will throw the election into the House of Representatives."

In 28 States

Filing requirements, giving people a chance to vote for Lemke and O'Brien, had been completed in the following states as this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE went to press:

Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Nystul's announcement was made to offset reports that are circulating to the effect that it "will be impossible to get the names of Lemke and O'Brien on the tickets in some states."

"It is a bit early to indicate the entire list of states," said Mr. Nystul, "but it might just as well be understood now that the Union Party is in the field to win and that no stone will be left unturned to give all citizens an opportunity to vote for the candidates who stand for economic liberty in this present period as did Lincoln for human liberty 76 years ago. In some manner, everywhere, the names of Lemke and O'Brien will go on the official ballots.

Illinois State Ticket

"Whenever it is possible to file in name of the Union Party, this will be done. In such cases—as in Illinois where the Democratic machine made a deliberate attempt to rob the citizens of the rights to express themselves on a Lemke-O'Brien ticket by usurping the title 'Union Party' and incorporating it—we will file under other names. In Illinois the people will have a chance to vote for our candidates under the heading of the 'Progressive Union Party ticket," which includes Newton Jenkins as candidate for United States Senator and William Hale Thompson as candidate for governor."

Reports coming to the desk of the national campaign manager, indicate that the massing of forces behind the Lemke candidacy has created a sense of desperation in both the Republican and Democratic organizations. Assurances of cordial support from groups in all parts of the United States has been coming into headquarters every day and the organization work is being rounded

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Osservatore on Fr. Coughlin

IN ITS edition for Sunday, August 30, "L'Osservatore Romano," an Italian newspaper published in Vatican City—and renowned for its accuracy—prints a rotogravure picture of Father Coughlin surrounded by a group of Cleveland newshawks.

The picture is fair to behold, but the caption describing the picture is on record with the most glaring inaccuracy, insofar as it represents Father Coughlin as predicting the election of "his candidate, Alfredo Landon."

Could anything be further from the facts in reporting upon conditions in the United States?

We wonder if this observation, which is an affront to the intellgence of every American citizen, will also be picked up by the United Press and published throughout the United States, as are the Osservatore's interviews with mysterious and unnamed "American prelates."

Westbrook Pegler, who writes a column for Col. Knox's newspaper, recently disclosed a trick of the trade which indicates how much of its news comes to be printed in the "Osservatore Romano." It seems that its editors are quite appreciative of the courtesies of enterprising newspapermen in supplying material for publication. In other words, newspapermen — and other persons — can prepare material, just as they wish to quote it later from the Osservatore, and then they invariably represent the newspaper as being the "unofficial voice of the Vatican."

Too Many Coincidences

WHEN Candidate Roosevelt decided to extend his flood inspection tour to include Cleveland, Ohio —which hadn't had a flood in 30 years—and made his presidential appearance there coincide with the long-advertised opening of the convention of the National Union for Social Justice, the whole matter was put down to coincidence. That is to say, the National Union was willing, charitably, to have it set down as a coincidence. SOCIAL JUSTICE said that it was a game—a game of tag, and that Father Coughlin was being made "It."

Many weeks ago, Col. Frank Knox, orator of the Landon-Knox campaign team, accepted an invitation to speak in Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 1st. Many days subsequent to this announcement, the president of the United States, acting in his capacity as a candidate for re-election, decided to speak in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the same night. Efforts even were made to get the field already signed up by Col. Knox!

That night of October 1st was notable for the further fact that Alfred E. Smith, for many years governor of New York State—all his life a "wheelhorse" for Jeffersonian Democrats, and their candidate for the presidency in the bitter battle of 1928—had engaged radio time over a nation-wide hook-up. The time engaged by ex-Gov. Smith was "commandeered" for the president of the United States, again in his capacity as a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Smith's radio contract, according to the newspapers, was for the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company between 9 and 10 p. m. Within 15 minutes after those arrangements were completed, the Democratic National Committee contracted with N.B.C. for its Red Network and also the Columbia Broadcasting System for 9 to 9:30 p. m! Mr. Smith graciously cut his time to the half hour following the president.

The Detroit News frankly called it "Rotten politics!" The sentiment was re-echoed by a large and influential section of the nation's press.

It was all, perhaps, just another coincidence—two coincidences on the same night! Just two more coincidences in a campaign that already has seen too many.

"Jim" Farley was right; it IS a dirty campaign.

When Democracy Dies

WHEN democracy dies in America, its Executioner and First Grave Digger will have been Politicians.

At the very beginning of this campaign, the New Deal's Jobmaster General, James Aloysius Farley, predicted that it would be a "dirty" campaign. He was right; it is. And he is still running it.

The effort of the administration in power to keep the people from expressing their will is a dirty page in our history. From one end of the country to the other, the task of putting a new party into the field is being resisted by every chicanery known to politics. Only by battling through to a decision in the highest courts, as witnessed by the week's victory in Massachusetts, has it been possible even to get a "people's ticket" on the ballot, and thus give the citizens a chance to vote for somebody beside the Tweedle Dum and Dee team of sham battling old party leaders.

In Michigan—where preliminaries of a recount were well under way before the new Third Party made it possible to get a clear cut people's ticket—accounts of appalling irregularities were turned up. In one voting precinct the zealous opponents of social justice completely outdid themselves. Not one vote was recorded for the Congressional candidate endorsed by the National Union. SOCIAL JUSTICE and the National Union has affidavits from a score of persons who voted in that precinct and whose ballots, on the face of the election returns, were not counted.

In another nearby polling place two young women, voting for the first time and completely uninstructed, sought advice of the election officials. Instead they were made sport of. Calling for a Democratic ballot, the girls were told there were none left and it was suggested that they take "some other kind." One of the girls asked if they "might go to some other polling place which still had Democratic ballots." Fearing the girls would thus expose the hoax, an official pretended to find one ballot and said both girls might vote on the one ticket, which they did. No doubt in the count that election night a ballot with a "double cross" on it was thrown out.

Thus, in what may very well be the last popular election held in America, two first voters were denied an opportunity to record their will. For, unless the people's sovereign will can be recorded at the ballot box we no longer have democracy.

This, you may say, is funny; just one of those things. Veteran politicians will laugh heartily and say we should be thankful the polling irregularities were no worse than that. Corruption at the polling place has been a concommitant of the ballot ever since America attempted democracy.

There are whole states where the machine rule is so dominant that they do not even count the ballots on election night. They weigh them, instead.

It is not communism that will kill democracy in America.

It is not even the plotting of the international bankers and their private profit money racket.

Is is politicians!

Mr. Mencken, 'Bad Boy' Critic

Rev. Jerome A. Drolet in New Orleans Item-Tribune

May I be forgiven if I take exception to H. L. Mencken's dogmatic and sophomoric commentary on Pope Pius XI's letter on the reconstruction of the social order. I was somewhat surprised, and amused, to find such a man as Mr. Mencken analyzing the papal teaching: for it would be hard to find a writer more hostile to traditional religion and morality . . .

As editor of the American Mercury, Mr. Mencken founded the "bad boy" school of criticism which is now plaguing us. This style is exemplified in the magazine "Time," by unanimous consent of its publishers "the greatest historian of our times."

The "bad boy" critic, like Mencken his prophet, writes entertainingly, but often at the expense of reason and good taste . . .

Mr. Mencken states that the encyclical is "confined to general principles and never descends to details." He does not mention the instruction of the pope to bishops everywhere, to the effect that he expects them "to interpret and comment on this dictrine and apply it to the special circumstances of the nations." That is precisely what Bishop Gallagher is doing through Father Coughlin. Mr. Mencken's verbose criticism of the latter's work indicates that he is not particularly anxious to have the church descend to details.

Mr. Mencken is displeased by Father Coughlin's constant denunciation of the abuses of our present financial systems; by his seemingly undue emphasis on money-reforms. If he had really studied the encyclical carefully, he would have noticed that the Holy Father himself sets the example; money-reform is the point the pope starts from. It is the one point that distinguishes his encyclical from Leo XIII's "Rerum Novarum."

Pope Pius XI says that certain forms of property must be nationalized since they cannot be left in private hands without grave injury to the common good. As an outstanding example he cites the issuance of money and credit, and control over them:

"Wealth and immense power have become concentrated in the hands of a few men. This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and decide to whom it shall be allotted. In that way they supply the life-blood, so to speak, of the whole economic body. They have their grasp on the very soul of production, so that no one dares breathe against their will."

Fr. Coffey Supports Money Views

THE POPE has declared that there are some few economc activities which are better discharged by the state itself, as being too important and too exposed to the risk of private monopoly to entrust to private enterprise. Among these the supreme **control of the community's financial credit**—and the safeguarding of its issue and cancellation (determining its volume and purchasing power) from subserving an anti-social policy instead of its natural purpose—seems to be a function which should belong exclusively to the state itself, and which should never have been entrusted to the risk of private enterprise, which has actually culminated in an irresponsible and super-national world-monopoly.

The state should, therefore, by legislative enactment re-assert the rightful policy of the money system, and implement this policy by laws laying down the main lines on which the banking system should administer this policy by issue and recall of financial credit to the community, both as producers and as consumers.

Need for Reform Of Monetary Policy

The main lines of such a reform have been brought to light since the World war, and are now being advocated in many countries, notwithstanding the boycott it has hitherto generally encountered.

The adoption of this reform would enable employers generally to give all workers the family wage (which they cannot do under the prevailing money system without incurring risk of bankruptcy); and would immediately implement the Christian objective of distributivism, i. e., more widespread extension and diffusion of capital ownership among the actually dispossessed wage-earning and pauperized masses.

It is neither possible nor necessary for the masses of the citizens to understand either the technical defects of the prevailing money system or the technique of the regulations which would reform it; but only to realize that the fundamental evil of the prevailing economic organization of society is **financial poverty amid potential wealth abundance**, and that this financial defect in the organization can be remedied. **Their consequent duty will be to elect a government of statesmen pledged to apply the correct legislative remedy.**

The duty of the political government, and of statesmen aspiring to share its responsibilities, will be to enact by legislation the main lines of a national financing policy, and to instruct the existing administrators of the banking system to implement this policy.

Money Creators Lay Unjust Levy

It is the duty of those commissioned to teach and to rule, whether in church or in state, not only to formulate sound practical principles for the guidance of men in their social, political, and economic relations, but also **to study the actual conditions** prevailing in these relations, so as to be able rightly **to apply the principles to the facts**, for the elimination of abuses and the amelioration of conditions.

Among the pertinent facts are, e. g.: That the banking system alone has and exercises de facto the power of creating and cancelling money. That the value, validity, purchasing power of this money rests ultimately, not on gold, but on the national credit, i. e., **the community's potential rate of real wealth production compared with consumption.**

That therefore, the community should not be forced to pay a perpetual money levy to private creators and issuers of money on its creation and issue. That the community is forced to pay such a levy, and this is money which not the community but only the bankers can create.

That this payment of interest by the community to the banking system **for money newly created** (and costless) is on a wholly different footing from interest charged on already circulating money by individuals who have earned and saved this money and invested it in (or lent it to) industry.

That it was, perhaps, to the former practice Pope Leo XIII referred when he said (in the "Rerum Novarum"): "the mischief has been increased by rapacious usury which, although

The Rev. Father P. Coffey, S.T.L., Ph.D., St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland, studying the world crisis and applying the remedies suggested by the papal encyclicals, arrives at a point of view that is virtually identical with that of Father Coughlin and the National Union in America. "The Irish Ecclesiastical Record," a "Monthly Journal Under Episcopal Sanction," publishes his learned treatise on "The Economic World Crisis: Suggestions Towards Diagnosis and Remedy." The first instalment of this remarkable article was published in SOCIAL JUSTICE last week.

more than once condemned by the church, is nevertheless, under a different guise, but with the like injustice, still practiced by covetous and grasping men."

That, however this may be, **it is manifestly unjust that the whole community be forced to pay a perpetual money levy** (which it must, partly in prices, partly in direct and indirect taxation) **for the use of its own money, to these groups of private citizens** (i. e., the directors of the banking systems) **who costlessly create and issue** (and withdraw and cancel) **this money.**

That this injustice is aggravated by the further fact that the community, as real wealth producers, **cannot create the additional money** which they must repay periodically to the banking system in addition to the principal sum lent to them. For example, they cannot create the additional $5 which they must pay to the banking system for the use of $100 for a year; only the bankers can create this $5 and lend it to the indebted community—also at interest. **Hence the present-day impossibility of paying even interest charges on international debts, except by incurring further debts to the banking system.**

Money Fails to Distribute Wealth

It is a verifiable and verified fact that in every capitalist country the total money income of the community available to purchase for consumption the products of its own industry, is a steadily diminishing fraction of the total price values which the banking system claims to recover from the community through the sale of their products.

This has arisen because any and every given section of the circuit flow of money (out from the banking system to producers as costs, and back to this system to consumers as prices) **fails to distribute for use to consumers all the real wealth which it was instrumental in producing.**

The consequences of this falure of money to discharge its essential function are disastrous and cumulative.

The reason of this falure (i. e., the reason why the circuit flow of money **distributes only a fraction of the wealth** which it produces) is, in turn, because this function of money is ignored by the policy and practice of the banking system; and governments have all failed to secure that money to discharge this vital function.

The distribution of real wealth produced for use and consumption—which is the essential purpose of the whole economic organization of society—is thus subordinated by the banking system to the policy of withdrawing the money it issues, at the quickest possible rate (for reissue as a new debt at interest), irrespective of whether it has distributed or not all the wealth it has been instrumental in producing.

Policy Entails Bankrupteies

Wealth-producers are thus perpetually forced to accept as the primary objective of all their efforts, not the production and distribution of all the wealth they are capable of producing and distributing, but the periodical recovery, for cancellation by the banking system, **of larger sums of money than this system issued through them to the community.**

This in turn involves:

Cut-throat competition to recover proportionately the greatest sum in prices in return for the least expenditure in costs and the least volume of goods sold.

A steady stream of bankruptcies (of the weaker and less ruthless producers) as an inevitable result of the mathematical impossibility of recovering from the banks more money than exists in the community.

The replacing of competition by monopolistic rings to raise prices.

The growing accumulation of an unsaleable surplus in each capitalist country.

The forced export of this surplus and consequent struggle for foreign markets, ending in international economic and military conflicts.

The development of the banking policy of financial capital equipment to provide consumers (through wages, etc.) with money to purchase some of the otherwise unsaleable surplus of consumers' goods.

The gradual breakdown of this device, owing partly to substitution of machinery for human and wage-paid employment, and partly through the capital equipment becoming excessive and lying idle (through lack of consumers' incomes which would purchase its ultimate products).

Governmental Remedies Futile

The banking systems, the private controllers of the community's money, have shifted on to the shoulders of their respective governments the burden and responsibility of remedying this deadlock, this increasing famine of consumers' purchasing power, which is the inevitable result of the bankers' own policy and accounting system.

Governments have been trying to meet this crisis in many ways, mainly by public works and dividends to the unemployed.

But, since they provide the money for these remedial schemes only by taxation from the already existing and insufficient pool of consumers' incomes; and by borrowing from the banks (new money which the banks claim to recover from the community plus interest) **the futility of this government plan to meet the crisis is at once apparent.** This futility becomes ever more manifest in the progressive inability of capitalist governments to balance their annual budgets (witness Roosevelt's policy and its consequences in the United States of America).

People Must Control Money

To meet the deadlock, it is clear that governments must:

Resume their rightful prerogative of supreme control of their people's monetary systems;

Base the nation's money on the nation's wealth-producing capacity;

Issue it not as an interest-bearing debt to private bankers, but as interest-free currency;

Extend all forms of unemployment benefit, health insurance, old-age pensions, etc., by converting all into a national dividend for all.

The reasons why not only governments and statesmen, but also economists, industrialists, and business men have been so slow to locate the main cause of the world's present-day economic chaos is an essential defect in the world's monetary mechanism and policy are not far to seek.

The erroneous notion that money is a commodity of intrinsic value still prevails from the time when it was such, and this error is fostered by the suggestion that money is inseparable from gold.

The erroneous notion that banks do not create money, but only safeguard the deposits of their clients, likewise still prevails.

God grant that statesmen may come to realize these facts, and that, having by an accurate diagnosis located the seat of a world-wide social and economic malady in a defective money system, they may have the wisdom and the courage to apply the right remedy before another and more terrible world war wholly wrecks the tottering fabric of modern civilization.

Women in the White House

By the Woman's Editor

American women for generations have been accustomed to look to the lady in the White House for inspiration and for a model after which to pattern their own more modest lives. It is to be admitted that not every First Lady has been acceptable in this role, but few of them were chosen by their husbands for their qualifications in that respect.

Mrs. Cleveland was married after her husband took office but it is hardly to be supposed that he selected her because she would do him credit as the White House hostess. Nevertheless, she is said to have endeavored to be of the utmost help to her illustrious husband, without in any way usurping his place or duties.

Mrs. McKinley was very frail and could not stand the heavy round of social activity that had previously been the lot of a lady occupying her position. But there was always a strong bond of sympathy and affection between President McKinley and his wife that assured him of her silent approval and encouragement.

T. R. Took Counsel

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt liked very much the same kind of life in Washington that she had known in private life, devoting her time and energy to the interests of her family and keeping well informed on the topics of the day. "T. R." often sought her opinion on matters of state and he once remarked that "every time he disregarded her advice, he made a mistake." But this advice was never given until it was asked for, which is a precedent any woman may well follow.

Mrs. Taft was active in social life and made a number of improvements in the household arrangements of the White House, but she took little part in her husband's administration of the nation's affairs.

President Wilson's first wife was intensely interested in charities and welfare work and spent much time and strength in trying to improve conditions for the poor. Her successor, the second Mrs. Wilson, was devoted to her husband and it was to spare him anxiety and worry that she was gradually forced, by his serious illness, to take a more active part in executive affairs than might be desirable.

Mrs. Harding a Leader

There is little doubt that Mrs. Harding was responsible for her husband's political success, for she was the shrewd and ambitious member of their domestic partnership. In fact, the black eye received by the Harding administration might have been avoided if the president had listened to the sage counsel of his first lady in his choice of friends.

The gracious and warm hospitality of Mrs. Coolidge did much to overcome the resentment suffered on occasion by statesmen and diplomats as a result of the cold taciturnity of her Yankee husband. Nevertheless, she was careful never to let it be crassly obvious that she was "smoothing things over."

Mrs. Hoover's loveliness and charm were a tremendous asset to her husband's administration, and the record for entertaining in the White House was broken during their occupancy. But her daily life was chiefly filled with work for the Girl Scout movement, with which she has long been identified, and the personal affairs of her own family.

With the advent of the New Deal, the atmosphere in the White House changed from a calm, orderly routine to a hectic and anomalous existence. Of family life there was little, for it seemed that there was "too much family." Among the children, divorce followed divorce and the Roosevelt offspring have thrown off restraint in a manner that lacks the humor of "Princess Alice's" pranks and escapades.

Mrs. Roosevelt has elected to keep herself very much in the public eye and has neglected none of her many talents to achieve this purpose. Her views on public matters have been blazoned in newspapers and magazines and she has taken a very active part in the resettlement work directed by Rexford Tugwell. Her efforts to keep the country Roosevelt-conscious have not been in vain.

Fake Drouth Pictures Just New Deal Trick

Editor "Happy" Paulson of the Fargo Forum has spent most of his life on the range and he knows what a picture of a bovine skull should look like. New Deal drouth pictures of dead cattle with bleached skulls in the foreground aroused his curiosity. The skulls positively were not from the drouth of 1936 and not from the worse drouth of 1934. They were just some of those skulls that have lain on our western plains for decades. Then the editor noticed that the same skull appeared in several pictures, in purportedly different locations. He came to the logical conclusion that they were "plants" or "property" skulls in theater language. Moreover, Editor Paulson noted that one of the pictures was that of an "alkali flat" on which nothing grows or ever was known to grow.

Then he saw another remarkable picture. It showed cattle grazing on the lawn of North Dakota's skyscraper capital! The caption on the picture said the cattle had been driven to the lawn because there was no more feeding on the parched plains beyond. Immediately he discerned the fake because it so happens that the capital is a mile or so from Bismarck in an unfenced area and the cattle of a neighboring dairy farmer have wandered over to graze off that lawn for years. In fact, the state hired a man for the particular purpose to keep the area patrolled and the cattle off the lawn and he was in the act of chasing them when this picture was taken.

Family Paid to Starve

Another fake picture detected by Paulson was one depicting forlorn families leaving the drouth zone. Upon investigation, he learned that some families had been induced to pose for the photographs and one family admitted they had been slipped $5 for posing in the act of taking their furniture out of their little home.

At first, the Fargo Forum did not know who was responsible for the fake. They launched a broadside against those eastern picture services, but it was then developed that they were not to blame. **The pictures had been given to the services by the government.**

The now famous "skull" shots were taken by a Resettlement Administration Cameraman. (Rexie Tugwell in action!)

The cattle on the capital lawn at Bismarck were the work of a W. P. A. cameraman. (Harry Hopkins on the march!)

Irked by the criticism of the Fargo Forum, the picture service agencies were quick to own up that they had received the pictures from government files, that they had accepted them as official, as accurate, **because they came from government files.**

Mark Sullivan pointed out in a recent comment that it has long been the accepted practice to presume that any photograph originating with a government agency must of necessity be official and authentic.

Films Faked Too?

Over in South Dakota, great resentment has been developed as a result of the Magnificent Obsession of Rexxie Tugwell's film: "The Plow That Broke the Plains." Commenting on the Resettlement Administration propaganda film the editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Argus Leader stated the following in straightforward manner:

"A feature of the events of the day at Rapid City was a showing of the now celebrated film: 'The Plow That Broke the Plains.' This was prepared by Hollywood experts hired and paid for by the Resettlement Administration. The film is available for showing in any theater without cost.

"The picture purports to show the exact record of the great plains and includes the western two-thirds of South Dakota in that area. With great dramatic effect, there is presented the first rush of settlers to the plains, the entrance of the cattle, and then the conversion of the grass lands into the wheat lands to be followed by the drouth, dust and abandonment.

"To us, the picture seemed to be scurrilious, libelous and insulting. Extreme samples of misery and misfortune on the great plains were presented as the average. Mournful music served as an accompaniment to the scenes of despair. A sorrowful voice in the background labeled the great plains as a region in which there are no streams and no rivers. Some one should present Dr. Tugwell, the Resettlement Administrator, with a map showing the mighty Missouri river bisecting the northern great plains.

"We can see no purpose even remotely achieved through the presentation of this film. It constitutes deplorably unfair and inaccurate advertising. It should be withdrawn."

In all probability, the Resettlement Administration boys in Hollywood used the same tactics of faking conditions as they tried to do in the dust areas to make and sell people on the idea that the land is unlivable so they can be shifted to new "green pastures" for further development of communistic units where no religion is permitted and the citizens become wholly subjected to the state.

Yes, the New Deal marches on with publicity that is not only fake, but which has subservient objectives as well.

Lemke Boosters 'Ribbing' Press on Sham Battle

The metropolitan press, allegedly fair in presenting "both" the Democratic and Republican sides of the present campaign, is to be thanked for the idea launched by two members of the National Union for Social Justice in Huntington, N. Y. It consists of wearing a Roosevelt button and a Landon sunflower on the same coat lapel.

Seeing this, the average person is bound to ask: "What is the idea? Just whom are you voting for?"

The answer, as proudly as it can be said, is "Lemke."

The idea, say these members, is to capitalize upon the "conspicuousness of Mr. Lemke's absence." Incidentally they say that the idea has been highly successful.

Landon Economy Policy Shown In Teacher Salaries

The well-publicized economy of the Republican presidential candidate, Gov. Alfred M. Landon, is borne out by the salaries the state of Kansas pays its school teachers, according to a report published by Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Most states have a law establishing a minimum salary of $100 a month for school teachers, but Kansas has no such law. Therefore her teachers, especially in the rural districts, receive as little as $25 a month—think of it, $6 a week—and that for only a little more than half the year, as school terms in the country are necessarily shorter than in the city, because the children are needed on the farms during spring planting season.

Of all the school districts in Governor Landon's state, seven-eighths of them are taught by one teacher in each district.

Press Ignores Praise Prints Only Attacks

The leading press services of the country, and the daily newspapers which are patrons of those news services, have given wide publicity to one paragraph from Father Coughlin's address in Cincinnati and one paragraph of Archbishop McNicholas's comment on the address.

One looks in vain for any reference to the "seven indictments" against modern capitalism, which Father Coughlin challenged the newspaper reporters to record.

It is also revelatory to read in one home town paper the complete context of the archbishop's remarks, which are not at all what the press of America has given its readers to understand.

Praise Is Not News

In other words, praise of Father Coughlin and his battle for social justice is never news—condemnation, or anything that can be twisted to look like ecclesiastical censure, always is "hot stuff." Can not the newspapers of America see — will they never learn — that by such a short-sighted news policy they are daily and deliberately undermining public reader confidence until the very freedom of the press itself is in peril. **A lying press is never free.** One-sided news—propaganda—is infinitely more dangerous to the newspapers themselves than to the objects of their narrow-minded attacks.

Here is a Cincinnati newspaper's account of what Archbishop John T. McNicholas actually said. Contrast it, if you please, with the single paragraph of harsh criticism which has been broadcast by newspapers from one corner of the land to another:

"As the public and responsible teacher of morality in this community, I cannot let pass statements attributed to Father Coughlin in the daily press. His statements have made impressions on the public which it is my duty to correct.

"I speak with no prejudice against Father Coughlin. I believe, as he does, in the right of free speech and in the right of the individual to express himself in matters that belong to the domain of opinion. Questions of a political nature that have no moral implications belong to the realm of free discussion. The church has no desire to interfere in such matters.

"I do not agree with some of Father Coughlin's opinions, but he has as much right to hold his opinions as I have to hold mine.

"Father Coughlin has done more, perhaps, than any Catholic in the United States to prove the freedom of opinion which Catholics enjoy.

Praises Fr. Coughlin

"No member of the church has ever presented so forcefully as Father Coughlin the exploitation of the poor, the injustice done to the laboring classes, the evils of capitalism, the corruption of public officials, the dangers of Communism and destructive radicalism. He knows the poor and laboring man, he loves him and he pleads for him.

"But when Father Coughlin says, within the limits of this diocese, that he advocates the use of bullets 'when any upstart dictator in the United States succeeds in making a one-party government and when the ballot becomes useless.' I must on moral grounds protest and condemn such a statement for the priests and people of this jurisdiction.

"God grant that our country shall never have an 'upstart dictator' and that it shall never see the day when the ballot is useless. The mere suggestion of advocating a revolution even in the heat of oratory is most dangerous.

"Whatever be the intention, Father Coughlin gives the impression that he appeals to force. In doing so he is morally in error. There is no excuse for inciting in the people a spirit of violent rebellion against conditions which do not actually exist and may never exist.

Basis for Criticism

"There is no reason to criticize Father Coughlin for condemning the action of our government in recognizing anti-God Russia and in cuddling Mexico, with its unspeakable anti-God program. It is to be hoped that every Christian and every one who has the normal judgment of fair-minded men will express likewise his condemnation.

"There can be no objections to expressing condemnation of the acts of the administration in destroying crops and food and in advocating scarcity when millions were hungry.

"I am making no statement for or against President Roosevelt, for or against the Republican, Democratic or Union parties, but I am insisting, as a public moral teacher, that Father Coughlin transgressed bounds if he made the statement attributed to him that President Roosevelt is anti-God."

Triumph of the Alcazar Test Of Real Issue in Spain

By the Foreign Editor

The ten-week defense of the Alcazar at Toledo, Spain, by the anti-government forces was a triumph in courage that demands the admiration of a thoughtless world and bids us to pause and ask how and why.

Some 1,200 men, women and children held the West Point of Spain against every known means of modern destruction, including dynamite bombs, air attacks, fire, and attempted assaults by bayoneted infantry. Contrary to the first newspaper stories, which stated that only 80 survived, final official figures confirmed the cheerful fact that fewer than 100 were killed, although some 500 were wounded.

But how? The material-minded will calmly state that they were fortunate enough to have a million rounds of ammunition, 97 horses and 27 mules, a pittance of wheat from which black bread was made to provide food for the siege. Or that the walls of Alcazar were granite or that the subterranean catacombs afforded a perfect refuge. Surely, these things of themselves do not constitute the elements of that glorious victory that ranks with the siege of Gibraltar or Thermopylae. They faced death hourly, but disdained to surrender. Why?

Victory of Faith

Those noble 1,200 had an inextinguishable spirit, and an indomitable purpose—the preservation of Christianity. Furthermore, to surrender was to die by inglorious butchery, or live at the sufferance of an intolerant anti-Christian state. They had the choice that, in no far distant future may be offered to America, to die in defense of a losing principle, rather than live by compromise with error.

An enemy's philosophy is often more important than his forces. What was the creed of their enemies? We need not look far. The heroes of the Alcazar in Spain were fighting—communism!

Let us look for a moment to what they claim, propose and desire. Says Marx: **"Religion is the opium of the people."**

Says Lenin: **"Religion is the alcohol of the people."**

Says Lunacharsky, head of the U.S.S.R. educational system:

"We hate Christianity and Christians; even the best of them must be considered our worst enemies. They preach love of ones neighbor and mercy, which is contrary to our principles. Christian love is an obstacle to the development of World Revolution. Down with the love of ones neighbor! What we need is HATRED. We must know how to hate; only thus will we conquer the universe."

Here then are two forces diametrically opposed. One preaching hatred and one preaching love. They seem irreconcilable.

Civil War Background.

The daily press continues its barrage of propaganda. The major responsibility for the present rebellion is placed on the privileged class, the army—the church above all. True, there was no middle class to serve as a buffer for these opposing forces. SOCIAL JUSTICE can hold no brief for the "privileged" classes; it is incompatible with social justice and the doctrines of Christianity, whether in Spain or in any other country. Nor is the de facto government of Spain an honest "people's movement". Communist agitators had wormed their way into the army and so divided its allegiance. Communist leadership of the Spanish masses, even more than world indifference, cost them sympathy for their cause in other lands.

Few people are aware of the fact that three days before the assassination of Don Calvo Sotelo in the Spanish Cortes he had delivered a blistering indictment against the Madrid government. Like Huey Long, he spoke against the "powers that be" once too often.

Or that Senor Gil Robles, on June 24, stated in the Cortes in a speech that **"Spain is witnessing the funeral of democracy. Spain is suffering one of the most inefficient governments in many years, which is persecuting thousands of honorable citizens simply because they hold political opinions and are Christians."**

Black List of Outrages

On that same fateful day, he read before the parliament the grim list of outrages perpetrated since the Popular Front's victory last February. Of course, the press dispatches do not print the real facts of that election—how the women were prohibited from voting and the men did so under threats of violence.

The following excerpt from his account of the atrocities which had occurred from February to June gives one an inkling how far the government was endeavoring to alleviate the peasant's condition or the workman's wage:

"Churches totally destroyed, 160; churches partially damaged by fire and assault, 251; persons killed, 269; persons wounded, 1287; private and political centers of the right wing adherents (Catholic) destroyed, 69; assaulted, 312; general strikes, 312; partial strikes, 113; newspapers, with offices totally destroyed, 10; attempts to destroy newspaper offices, 33; bombs exploded, 146.

The continuation of these outrages was bound to react. The communists, under the so-called popular front leaders, struck at the church and its schools and properties, because it is opposed to hate and they cannot attain their objective of world revolution without class hate. **Therefore, they seek to destroy Christians.**

The triumph of Alcazar symbolizes the only real issue behind the Spanish rebellion. Will Christianity or communism prevail?

Anti-Communist Symbol

Reproduced here is one of the suggested designs for a statue of Christ the King, to be erected in the national capital, as the result of an anti-communist drive sponsored by the Most Rev. Francis Noll, D.D., Bishop of Fort Wayne.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

China

PEIPING, CHINA.—Friction in the Far East continues. The latest incident occurred at Hankow where a Japanese consular policeman was shot, assertedly by a Chinese. The policeman, Niwajiro Yoshioka, was reportedly shot in the back of the head while standing at a police box. As a result a garrison of Japanese troops surrounded the North China Railroad center of Fengtai, focal point of all rail lines in North China.

The 19th Chinese Route Army evacuated. In addition, a formal public apology was made. Chinese and Japanese troops lined up in military positions facing each other and Col. Hsu Chao-Lin, Chinese garrison commander, gave his public apology to Col. Henya Mutaguchi, commander of the Japanese embassy guard.

The Fengtai railroad center is a most important communication point and lies adjacent to the Manchoukuo territory that Japan annexed some time ago.

Emperor Hirohito gave his imperial sanction to a dispatch calling for landing naval forces in Chinese territorial waters. The statement declared:

"Anti-Japanese terrorism has extended its hand across China and is gradually becoming more rampant.

"In consideration of this fact, the navy has been compelled to authorize a special landing party to reinforce the Third Fleet (already in Chinese waters).

"Since the Nanking government lacks sincerity, and since the Chinese authorities are like to refuse to accept all of Japan's demands in connection with past incidents, Japan's naval authorities deem that resort to measures of self-defense is inevitable."

There are bitter anti-Japanese movements in China, especially strong in Hankow, where a large number of Americans reside, at Pakhoi, adjoining the rebellious Kwangsi province, and at Chengtu, in North China. While Japan seems to resent these incidents and the recent series of murders of Japanese subjects, she certainly makes the most of each one, usually coming off with another chunk of China's territory each time. The incidents have been very costly on the part of China, from a territorial standpoint, and one wonders how long Gen. Chank Kai Shek will be patient.

Ireland

DUBLIN, IRELAND.—A new nonsectarian anti-communist movement, the Irish Christian Front, has been organized in Dublin and recently held its first public conclave. The two spokesmen of the crusade were the Honorable Patrick Belton and Lord French. Not only do they propose to render medical aid to the stricken people of Spain, but they intend also to stem the present attempt that is being made to introduce communism into Ireland.

They charge that the communists' world revolution program is to stir up discontent and rebellion throughout the colonies and domains of the British Empire and then to strike their well-timed blow at England proper, the last stronghold of democracy in Europe. They are well aware of the fact that the present strife in Spain is due to the quiet, peaceful introduction of communism there. They very emphatically do not propose to send any military aid whatsoever to Spain, as this would be inconsistent with the Free State's public declaration of neutrality.

Plan Statue In War on Communism

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE)

FORT WAYNE, Ind. — Men and women of national prominence, both Catholic and Protestant, have joined the Most Reverend John Francis Noll, D.D., bishop of Fort Wayne, in his national drive against communism. The campaign is to be symbolized by the erection of a majestic statue to Christ in the city of Washington, D. C.

Setting out the purposes of the drive in a recent statement to members of the national committee and to the newspapers, Bishop Noll said:

"The fight against communism is far from being solely a job for the Catholic church. **Since communism is the enemy of all forms of religion, it must be fought by followers of all creeds. Communism is not a respecter of creeds in its terrible warfare on God.**

Challenge to All

"We have monuments to our statesmen, our heroic soldiers, our great engineers, our literary men and women, but nowhere on the public grounds of the United States is there a statue of proper proportions to the God-Man who gave to civilization the best that it has.

"We plan this magnificent monument as a constant reminder to the world that America will remain within the fold of Christian nations. That it will not tolerate communism.

"We want the co-operation of Catholic, Protestant and Jew in this drive. If the awful specter of communism should finally stalk through the United States, all religion would suffer.

"We need the support of American industrialists. With the coming of communism our commercial life, the nerve and sinew of our material existence, will cease to exist as we know it."

Threat to Individual

Communism is equally the enemy of democratic life: it would level all Americans to a condition of servile economic slaves. Communism is the declared and proven enemy of home life.

Communism is the enemy of American business. It gives no recognition or credit to personal initiative; it affords no room for the ambitions of American boys to succeed as individuals. It would subject even the mind and personal abilities of every American to the so-called "State."

The monster, furthermore, is no myth. Communism is at our gates. Its promise of hope is being sold to a depression-embittered people. It is widely filtered through our educational system and communist schools are springing up in all parts of the land.

The movement is being promoted by Bishop Noll's national weekly, "Our Sunday Visitor." Under Bishop Noll's sponsorship many prominent Americans have lent their names and support to the cause. Wealthy persons are subscribing generously and contributions are being invited in any sum, according to the means of the donor and his zeal to fight the red menace.

Protestant clergymen, as well as Catholics and laymen of all faiths are co-operating. Government officials will approve plans and select a site for the proposed statue and the National Commission of Fine Arts is co-operating. The campaign will close on Sunday, October 25—the feast of Christ the King.

Contributions are to be sent to "Statue Department, OUR SUNDAY VISITOR, Huntington, Ind.

Father Coughlin's Saturday Night

"The Story Behind Th

Saturday **October 3, 1936**

ACCEPTING President Roosevelt's suggestion of "let us reason calmly," may I focus your attention upon Candidate Roosevelt's political speech last Thursday night.

By way of preface I feel safe in stating that ten such excellently delivered orations as this audience listened to last Thursday night would so influence the majority of citizens that they would elect to the presidency the orator who delivered them, provided—yes, provided, the audience, mesmerized by the mellifluous outpouring of phrases, lacked the ability to analyze. Provided, too, the listeners succumbed to the opiate of plausible sophistry.

Limited as I am by the sands of the hour glass, I shall have time to analyze for you only three or four of Candidate Roosevelt's salient points.

Quoting his opening remarks, Mr. Roosevelt said: **"From where I stand it looks as though the game is pretty well in the bag."**

Ladies and gentlemen, continuing with Mr. Roosevelt's metaphor, may I remind you that this is only the first inning. Any sand-lotter would reserve judgment until the last man is out, even though Jim Farley were calling the strikes and balls.

Candidate Roosevelt's first major political address for this campaign opened with this promise: **"I am going to tell you the story of our fight to beat down depression and win recovery."** As we listened for the fulfillment of that promised story, I was keenly disappointed in that the Democratic candidate failed to tell the full story in so far as he read for us only the last chapter of that famous novel which posterity will entitle, "The Story of the New Deal."

The first chapter of this book dealing with the NRA was not even referred to—probably because the National Recovery Act failed to recover. The second chapter of that same book entitled the AAA was not even hinted at because it succeeded only in destroying. The subsequent chapters outlined the birth, growth and development of the little NRA's, namely, the Guffey Coal Bill, the hot oil bill, the Bankhead Cotton Bill, the Potato Bill—the nine unconstitutional recovery acts of the Roosevelt administration! These were slightingly pushed aside, because all of them not only failed to recover but were outlawed by the Supreme Court of the United States and tossed into the wastepaper basket of the unconstitutional.

The one constitutional act designed for recovery, the Gold Ounce Revaluation Act, was likewise omitted from the candidate's story of recovery which he promised to tell you. This omission is readily understood especially by those of us who, like myself, have on their desks the public and official records of the Federal Reserve Banks which tell how hundreds of thousands of ounces of gold were exported just prior to the passing of this act—gold valued at $20.67 an ounce—the same gold which, immediately following the passage of the act, was re-purchased by the taxpayers of the United States at $35 an ounce.

This revaluation of the gold ounce, while not bringing recovery to America, brought a great deal of recovery to the welching, repudiating nations of Europe who profited at the rate of $14.33 an ounce by this idle gesture.

I do not blame Candidate Roosevelt for not having made reference to these nine unconstitutional acts nor to the one constitutional act of revaluation.

Presumably he is cognizant of the fact that these experiments were of little or no benefit to the people of the United States.

* * *

Had I been privileged to criticize in a friendly manner the president's promise, namely, **"I am going to tell you the whole story of our fight to beat down depression and win recovery,"** I would have suggested the following amendment, namely, **"I am going to tell you just the last chapter of a story of our fight to beat down depression and win recovery."**

What is the last chapter in this unique American novel?

Well, all recovery measures having failed—the unconstitutional regulation of industry, the immoral destruction of food, the socialistic regimentation of things even down to the humble potato, and the communistic Delaware Corporations designed to take over private property wholesale—all these things having failed, President Roosevelt did the obvious thing that one could expect to be employed not by a president but by an irresponsible spendthrift.

He proceeded to borrow money!

There is the rub in that one sentence—he proceeded to borrow money!

While his solicitude for the poor, the undernourished, the thinly clad, the shamefully sheltered will ever be commendable; while these unfortunates who had been victimized by the processes and policies of an immoral economic system were entirely worthy of federal assistance, I am totally opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's **method** of assisting them while, at the same time, he assisted and protected the identical system of exploitation which had created an army of 15-million unemployed together with a record of confiscations surpassing the ravages created by any foreign invader.

The fact of the matter is this, the New Deal was the socialized Old Deal in so far as it endeavored to bring about recovery without financial reform.

Last Thursday night Mr. Roosevelt defended his program of borrowing money. He avoided most carefully, however, mentioning the fact that he borrowed bankers' money. He refrained from even suggesting to his audience **that he borrowed bankers' money from bankers who had no money!**

But pause while I direct your attention to the story behind Mr. Roosevelt's story. Recall March 4, 1933. Every bank in this nation was closed for the very good reason that the banks were unable to pay the legitimate depositors. In other words, the banking system had failed in a crisis. Immediately following this national failure of our financial system, Mr. Roosevelt's administration loaned $2-billion of taxpayers' money to these broken down-banks to enable them to reopen. Not satisfied with having rendered this magnificent assistance to restore to life the financial corpse of the Federal Reserve banking system, we find the New Deal actually purchasing 24 per cent of the stocks of all the banks in the United States. Then, and only then, did the president begin to borrow. As chief stockholder in all the banks of the United States, he borrowed $18-billion from these banks which, but a few weeks previously had been forced to borrow $2-billion from him to keep open.

I know this sounds illogical. Nevertheless, neither Mr. Roosevelt nor anyone else will dare deny the veracity of this assertion.

Of course these banks did not have the $18-billion to lend. Nevertheless, our New Deal president accepted this $18-billion rubber check in return for which he issued $18-billion worth of promises to pay, known as bonds. By this action he bargained with the creators of credit that you, my fellow citizens, and your children should repay the bankers dollar for dollar, plus the usurious interest represented by the coupons on these bonds. In effect, the President of the United States said: "If a dollar is given to the farmer for destroying his crops, a dollar will be given to the bankers for having created the money; if a dollar is paid the WPA laborer for his dole, a similar dole dollar will be given to the Federal Reserve bankers to reward them for having created $18-billion out of nothing."

That is the story behind the story of Mr. Roosevelt's borrowing. No one condemns him for borrowing money. An analytical and intelligent

His Turn a

citizenship does condemn him **for borrowing spurious money from those who had no money** and bargaining with them that the taxpayers of generations to come shall pay back through the government to the private owners of the Federal Reserve Banks that which is not their just due.

I listened to the applause that greeted the president's splendidly-delivered oration. I wondered whether or not you farmers and laborers were applauding because this private group of bankers could create $18-billion by a stroke of the pen; whether or not you sons of toil and slaves of the hourly wage system were satisfied to earn your money at 50 cents an hour over a period of 72-billion hours to return a borrowed debt that had been created by a stroke of a pen in five seconds.

It is not the borrowing which I condemn. It is the usurious borrowing, the protection of private coiners of money, the upholding of a worn-

t Radio Broadcast:

he President's Speech"

at the Veto

out, immoral system of finance which draws applause from millions who are satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the New Deal table, when they themselves should be sitting at the banquet board. It is that kind of borrowing and applause that I cannot fathom!

• • •

Before the New Deal was even conceived, I advocated that the federal government should feed and clothe the victimized poor. I still hold to that proposition. But I am opposed unalterably to that unholy policy of the New Deal's borrowing fictitious money from penniless bankers, not only to feed the poor but also to sustain the racket of private money control and creation.

What, then, does Candidate Roosevelt mean when he says: **"Since we could not get the money by taxes we borrowed it and increased the public debt"?**

Let us analyze this unintentional sophistry.

I repeat his words: **"Since we could not get the money by taxes."**

Ladies and gentlemen, do you believe that? Did you applaud that misstatement of fact? Here is the truth. Likely it will not be printed in your newspapers nor referred to again with any force by the Democratic candidate. Let me show where he could have obtained much money through taxes without having run so unseemingly to the empty vaults of the nation's broken-down banking system for fictitious money. There is actually upwards of $60-billion of federal, state and local tax-exempt bonds in this nation.

Why did not the New Deal administration give us a new deal on taxation by taxing these tax-exempt bonds, this hide-out money of the wealth concentrators?

Need I repeat the word "misstatement" in reference to Mr. Roosevelt's assertion, "Since we could not get the money by taxation"?

Again I will tell you where there was tax income that was not tapped by the New Deal administration. It was and is in the agricultural imports of America. We are importing this year what will amount to approximately 32-million acres of the products of our land—wheat, corn, pork, butter, etc.

Are you not aware that these imports are allowed to slip into our ports tax free under the policy of good neighbor reciprocal tariffs?

Are you not aware that the cheap, foreign farm products help to keep prices down for our farmers?

And lastly, are you not aware that through the New Deal's policy of destruction of farm products we placed ourselves in the position of being forced to import more and more foodstuffs from abroad because we grew less and less foodstuffs at home?

Why were not these foreign food importations taxed—32 million acres of them? Oh, do not argue that these taxes would have kept the products out of our country because I will reply that, had they been kept out, our farmers would have had an additional income with which to meet the burden of living as Americans should live!

Candidate Roosevelt's assertion that since he could not get the money by taxes he had to borrow does not stand favorable scrutiny under the clear lamp of calm reasoning. He borrowed fiction money, fountain pen dollars, because he preferred to preserve the Federal Reserve Banking System and the private creation of money.

It is not extravagant for me to charge the New Deal administration with either ignorance or disregard of the Constitution of the United States which, relative to the creation of money says: **"Congress has the right to coin and regulate the value of money".** Nowhere does the Constitution even intimate that it is legitimate in America for private bankers to coin our money—the private banks known as the Federal Reserve Banks! The Federal Reserve Banks, which are no more federal than is the Federal Laundry! (Both of them give the laboring man and farmer a good cleaning.)

• • •

Again permit me to quote from Mr. Roosevelt's last Thursday night speech and then subject the quotation to the light of calm reasoning.

First, remember that Candidate Roosevelt, as President Roosevelt, obstinately and obdurately refused every plan to pay the veterans' bonus. He obstructed and vetoed every bonus measure that came to his desk. I am proud to relate that while Mr. Roosevelt was still governor of the State of New York I had been fighting for the passage of the bonus without ever having hoped to receive political or financial reward from the veterans. Never once did I alter my policies in that regard. I was chagrined on Thursday night when, with you, I heard Mr. Roosevelt proclaim to the American public that he spent **"over a billion and a half dollars for the payment of the World War veterans' bonus. That payment," continued he, "is out of the way and is no longer the future obligation of the government."** I was dumbfounded when I heard the applause of thoughtless thousands whose memories, evidently, were dangerously short.

My friends, have you forgotten the truth? **The payment of the bonus is still an obligation! It is not out of the way.** The president himself refused to issue tax free and interest free American money for the bonus according to the Patman plan. Thus, against the overwhelming sentiment of the nation, he permitted the passage of the New Deal bonus bill that **insured a bonus to the banker** when the soldier received his pittance. The major part of this bonus money was issued in bonds. We, the taxpayers, must not only redeem these bonds at face value. We must pay interest for the coupons attached to these bonds. From these coupons the bankers receive their bonus. Is that reason for the American public to applaud and rejoice when the question is asked: **"Who fought the World war—the bankers or the soldiers?"**

The bonus is still a future obligation, therefore, in so far as it was paid with bankers' bonds instead of tax free American money. The children of the World war veterans will be compelled to redeem these bonds and the coupons as a memorial of their fathers' patriotism for the bankers.

In his Thursday night address Mr. Roosevelt complained bitterly about the $14-billion expended under the Coolidge and Hoover regime for boondoggling purposes abroad. No one ever defended this expatriation of American money. Two years before Mr. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency I inveighed against it Sunday after Sunday. I still condemn it as I remind you how ill it becomes our chief executive, now a candidate to succeed himself, even to mention the subject.

Let me refresh your memories, those of you who thoughtlessly applauded his public utterances on this subject. One year ago did not Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, boondoggle with $2-billion of the taxpayers' money to save the French franc after France became the world's champion repudiationist?

Is there not a law upon our statute books entitled the "Johnson Act" which forbids government loans to foreign countries in default?

Is Mr. Morgenthau's action, under the direction of the New Deal, within the spirit of the Johnson Act as he helps to save the French franc while the nations of Europe, including France, have billions of dollars to expend upon armaments, cannon, shrapnel, poison gas and airplanes, but not a penny for us who helped save them and their broken-down democracy?

Towards the conclusion of his address Mr. Roosevelt reminded us that last Thursday night was an anniversary according to the New Deal calendar. We were told that October 1 marked a whole year wherein there had not been a single bank failure. We were not told that confiscations and foreclosures and failures by the thousands for the laboring and agricultural classes still continued.

Oh, yes, we are celebrating an anniversary for the local corner banks in our cities. It is true that no national bank has failed within this year. Is it likewise true that no grocery store, no small industry failed during that space of time? They are all private corporations.

But how could the banks fail for the eight following reasons?

First, the federal government supplied adequate capital to them. Second, the New Deal made loans to them on the full value of their cats and dogs and other assets. Third, the revived banks were permitted to pawn even their stocks which were held by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Fourth, all deposits up to $5,000 were insured. Fifth, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation owned by the government took care of all large loans to big industry. Sixth, the Home Owners Loan and the Farm Loan acts relieved bankers of the responsibility of making loans to the average man. Seventh, the ideal of banking according to the New Deal became "liquidity" which is the absence of banking. Eighth, local banks found it impossible to make local loans to

(Continued on Page 14)

Political News Flash From Sham Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

of a candidate for public office!

The tax bill which the people will have to pay back to the bankers will be all the heavier by reason of the interest charges that are added to the original debt. It would have been cheaper to have taxed them in the first place, only the people did not have it any more than the bankers.

Of course, the government could have paid with interest-free money, issued against its own security—the same security which it put up with the bankers. But that would have been depriving the private bankers of their profit.

* * *

The Democratic candidate was a lawyer before he became a public official. It is good strategy sometimes when you've got a weak case to take your weakest points and pound at them as if they were your case. It's fun to argue the case that way; it confuses the jury; and completely confounds your opponent—sometimes.

So in accounting for his $8-billion debt expenditures the president said:

> "Put that figure of eight billions out here on the scoreboard and let me tell you where the dollars went. Over a billion and a half went for the payment of the World War veterans' bonus this year instead of 1945."

And a Pittsburgh audience cheered the candidate to the echo as the president who paid the Soldiers' Bonus!

Why, don't we remember? The soldiers' bonus had to be passed over the veto of the president, who now uses that fact as a campaign argument.

Again the president:

> "I ask you the simple question: Hasn't it been a sounder investment for us during these past three years to spend $8-billion dollars for American industry, American homes and the care of American citizens? . . . Don't you believe that the saving of America has been cheap at that price?"

Has America, then, been saved by the New Deal?

Those borrowed billions, plus their burden of interest to bankers who did not have the money to lend, will be paid back willingly by the taxpayers with their hard labor, if it has.

Has American industry been rescued by the New Deal?

Ask American industry.

Have our homes been saved by New Deal home loans?

Ask those who are losing them daily by foreclosures.

Have American citizens been cared for?

Ask those on the dole if their need is any less than it was BEFORE we spent the borrowed money.

* * *

But the Candidate has anticipated these questions. Let's reason calmly. Let's be fair. The candidate says:

> "And now a word as to this foolish fear about the crushing load the debt will impose upon your children and mine. This debt is not going to be paid by oppressive taxation on future generations. It is not going to be paid by taking away the hard-won savings of the present generation.
>
> **"It is going to be paid out of an increased national income and increased individual income by increased national prosperity . . .**
>
> "The national income was $38-billion in 1932. In 1935 it was $53-billion, and this year it will be well over $60-billion. **If it keeps on rising at the present rate,** as I am confident that it will, the receipts within a year or two will be sufficient to care for all the ordinary and relief expenses of the government — in other words, to balance the annual budget."

And that, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, is the case for the Democratic Candidate. As he says, "the game is pretty well in the bag."

True, the president spoke in a baseball park. He is, the newspapers tell us, a baseball fan. Maybe we should allow for the heat of oratory to have carried him away a bit—even though the speech was carefully typed in advance. But the depression-ridden people of America do not like the characteristic Rooseveltian flippancy in the face of an embarrassing issue.

His own confidence that the deficit will be wiped out in two years has nothing to do with an unpayable debt heaped upon the toil-bent shoulders of the nation's laborers. That baseball box score was a deliberate evasion of the balance sheet.

It happens that the Democratic candidate is also the president of the United States. To many it seems that it ought not to happen again.

* * *

Col. Knox, speaking in Pittsburgh on the same night as the president, was forced to explain why he was not trying to steal the president's audience. Said Col. Knox:

"Many weeks ago I accepted an invitation to speak to the people of Pittsburgh on October first. I have very recently learned that the President of the United States has chosen to address the country from Pittsburgh this same evening. Under no circumstances would I presume to encroach upon the attention that all American citizens should pay to any utterances of the President of the United States . . .

"A few weeks ago I spoke in Allentown. In the course of my address I made a general summary of the policies of this administration, with reference to their manifold consequences to trade, to agriculture, to finance, and to industry.

"And in a general reference to these policies I said that, because of the present practices of this administration, no life insurance policy is secure, no savings account is safe. This statement does not refer in any way to the condition of life insurance companies or of banks. Nobody questions their ability to meet their obligations.

"The conditions referred to in that statement are known to every practical expert in finance. They are known to every student of fiscal policies. It is important that all the people know about them.

"Under a government of continuous and increasing deficits, financed by loans from private banks, some form of inflation is inevitable. It is not a debatable issue. It is a simple fact.

"I do not need to explain the effects of inflation on the value of life insurance policies and savings accounts. The grim records of history attest to the misery and disaster wrought by inflation."

* * *

The Chicago newspaper colonel who likes to recall that he rode with the First Roosevelt at San Juan, etc., had some fun at the expense of Candidate Roosevelt by recalling the latter's campaign speech, also in Pittsburgh, four years ago. At that time Candidate Roosevelt cited a Republican administration's deficit, and called an increase of $1-billion in expenditures over a four-year period the "most reckless and extravagant pace." He also called it "appalling" and "breath-catching."

It was great fun for Knox to recall this quotation in view of the New Deal's spending record. Said Colonel Knox:

> **"If a deficit of one and a half billions makes us catch our breath, what does a four and three-quarter billion deficit make us catch? If I find any better words than 'appalling' and 'staggering' and 'breath-catching' I'll use them."**

The Republican candidate concluded:

"But there is more than humor in this situation. There is grim tragedy. The financial dance of death goes on. Slowly, steadily, relentlessly, the foundations of our financial structure are being sapped. Our whole national well being depends on stability and certainty in the value of the dollar."

* * *

If there lingered a doubt in the minds of the radio gallery that this campaign is a sham battle between Tweedle Dum and Tweedle Dee candidates of ourworn party labels, the address of former Governor Smith dispelled them.

From the poor boy of Oliver Street, through the legislative halls of New York state to the governor's chair and Democracy's candidate for the president in 1928, Alfred E. Smith has been a weather-beaten battler for his party. Defeated by defections within his own ranks when he ran for president, the astute New Yorker was virtually shut out from the counsels of the politicians who put over the New Deal on America.

Mr. Smith's broadcast was, as customary, a personal talk. No Republican critic of the New Deal has been more unsparing than this life-long Democrat. He said:

"If the administration in Washington, no matter what it desires to call itself, had lived up to that Democratic platform that was adopted in Chicago in 1932, and if it had remained true to the principles of Jefferson that have kept the Democratic party alive in this country after one bitter defeat after another, if the president himself had made good on his promises, I would not be on this platform tonight. . . .

"Here we are, up to our necks in debt; 22,000,000 people getting government relief. Millions out of employment; the farm problem unsolved.

"After all the power and all the money spent, we find ourselves where? On the dead-end street called Failure, dismal, dull, dark, dread failure!"

And then he sprung the big surprise—that is, it was a surprise to any who had not seen it coming.

"I am," said Smith, "an American before I am a Democrat, before I am anything.

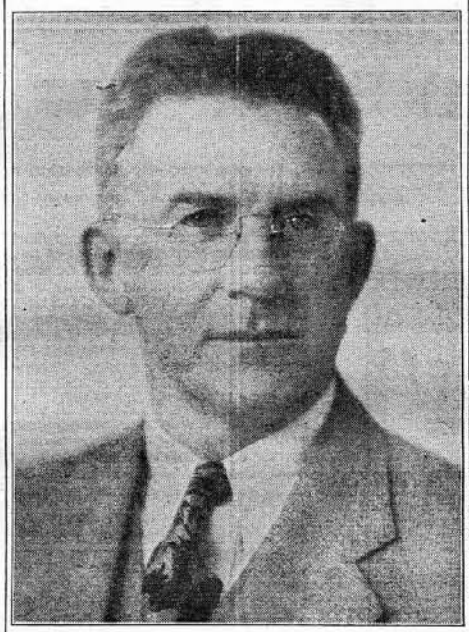
"I firmly believe that the remedy for all the ills that we are suffering from today is the election of Alfred M. Landon."

After a lifetime of service to his party, the veteran Smith feels that to save democracy in America he must vote for the Old Guard, Gold Standard, orthodox candidate Alfred M. Landon.

For, perhaps, the first time in America, the plight of the people is not so hopeless as that in which Mr. Smith finds himself.

Surfeited with the promise-breaking sham battle of both the old parties, the voters have risen in a new crusade—in a final effort, if you will, to save America in their own way.

Union Leader Candidate



Arthur B. C. Doherty, St. Paul, Minn., NUSJ endorsee for congress in the Fourth Minnesota district, has a broad background of organizing experience. To better conditions of fellow workers in the Minnesota Transfer Co., back in 1910, he organized a company union which later affiliated with the national organization of freight handlers and railway clerks; he was selected as co-chairman of the committee on religious tolerance for the Northwest composed of leading Catholics, Protestants and Jews; and he was district president of the National Union for Social Justice until his endorsement for Congress.

At present his district claims a membership of 30,000 and an intensive membership drive now under way aims to make this figure 60,000 members of the National Union by election day.

A railroad man in his early days, he resigned in 1919 to become manager of a building company in St. Paul. Following the building slump his services have been widely in demand as an estimator of fire and windstorm damage.

His endorsement by the National Union was approved by Father Coughlin at the St. Paul mass meeting, on Sept. 20.

Candidate to Keep Free of Party Yoke

National Union endorsed candidate for Congress Harry J. Dowd of Weymouth, Mass., incurred the wrath of Joseph McGrath, Democratic state committee chairman, by refusing to support President Roosevelt for re-election in November. Dowd, who is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket, announced his refusal to support any presidential candidate.

"I do not believe," Dowd told Democratic leaders, "it is fair to the people of my district to commit myself and them to unknown policies which may develop under any president who may be elected. All Congressmen who so commit themselves before primaries or before election, go to Washington as practically rubber stamps of the executive, and not makers of laws, which is the power of the legislative body of our government.

Still Free Candidate

"I expect to go to Congress," the candidate continued, "as a free representative of the people. I have accepted the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Justice, and the Democratic platform as announced and accepted by the Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

"I will never barter my promise for the vote of any group of citizens, as I consider such tactics nothing more than political perfidy. A Congressman who blindly endorses and commits himself by supporting any presidential candidate stultifies himself and does a great injustice to his constituents. He could not promote law with freedom of action under our democratic form of government."

Mr. Dowd followed his statement with a reaffirmation of his principles and policies as the nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the 13th Congressional District. His principles of democracy, the candidate says, emanate from the fathers of this doctrine, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. He maintained that the Constitution of the United States is the rock upon which our democracy stands, and shall not be violated, but amended as provided when the people feel such amendments are necessary.

"As a candidate in the primaries," observed Mr. Dowd, "I accepted the necessity of party organizations, but stated publicly and now do affirm that I never hesitated to cast my vote for the man and not the party, and never allowed party bias to stand before the character of a man. Because of this I do not hesitate to appeal to the people of the 13th district, regardless of party, in this my first entrance into public life, and I intend to fortify this stand by accepting the representation of all the people of my district and all the people of these United States in the promotion of law for the betterment of the masses and special privilege to none."

Attention 14th Ohio Dist. Units

Dow W. Harter is the official endorsee of the National Union for Social Justice in the 14th Ohio Congressional District. Full details regarding this endorsation is contained in the letter which Father Coughlin is mailing to each member of the Congressional District Assembly of the National Union for Social Justice in the 14th district.

ON NATIONAL UNION BATTLE LINE

—*Acme Newsphoto.*

The spirit behind this massing of the colors at the recent Cleveland convention is translated into political action, as these enthusiastic marchers enlist in the grim fight for the "people's crusade" at the polls. This fine group of delegates, who enlivened the convention sessions at Cleveland, are now pushing door bells to recruit members for their units and votes for Lemke and O'Brien, and their Congressional endorsees.

'Hill Billies' and Kluxers, Yet They're for Fr. Coughlin

The five of them were all friends apparently. They were speaking English with a Southern drawl, and looked as though they might all have come from the same place. They were seated in the lobby of the Mayo's famous hospital at Rochester, Minn. The writer wasn't taking notes of what they were saying until he heard the name of Father Coughlin. The men were praising him.

"Where are all you fellows from?" he asked curiously.

Their spokesman answered: "We're from ———, a little town down in eastern Kentucky."

"Then you must be 'hill billies.'"

"We sure are, brother, an' mighty proud of it!"

The interviewer ventured: "I suppose you all marched in the Kluxer parades a few years ago?"

The same speaker answered. "No, brother, we didn't. We didn't need to. Everybody in our community belonged to the K.K.K. and it didn't need no advertisin'."

"Well," I persisted, "do you belong to Father Coughlin's church now?"

"No," was the reply, "We uns don't go to no church much. Just once a year, yu see, in the late fall—when the flies get so they ain't ambitious—we get some good preachers and hold a camp meetin' out in the woods for a couple o' weeks—and have some fine social experiences and listen to th' expoundin' o' Christian religion in a big way. We uns are all overseas boys, too, and if et hadn't a been for a little knowledge o' the Christian religion, guess we'd be worse off."

"But," the interviewer insisted, "since you are not members of Father Coughlin's church or his National Union for Social Justice, how is it you are so strong for him?"

The man who answered said:

"Yu see, brother, down home I'm an editor and owner of the only newspaper in our county seat and I've done a mighty lot o' thinkin' and a-studyin' about the social and economic structure of the past and present in this good old United States I reckon I've looked, in a big way, on what's moral and what aint, and we-all can't have much morality without the principles of the Christian religion hooked up with our social and economic life. And it seems to me and to the other folks down in our country that Father Coughlin is the only preacher, the only man of the cloth, who is tryin', in a big way, to make a bit o' heaven for the majority of us while we're down here on this earth! Instead of a-waitin' to get all the good things when we check in and cross that River Styx."

His four companions nodded silent affirmation.

New York Units Ask Press to Print News

In protest against the continuous misquotations, misinterpretations, and open hostility of the public press on the stand taken by Father Coughlin and the National Union in the presidential campaign, the officers of all units of the 28th Congressional District of New York, met and decided to do something about it.

The result was the following resolution which was sent to the offending newspapers:

"**Whereas:** the National Union for Social Justice has been organized in an orderly and legal manner in the United States;

"**And whereas:** there are approximately 55 units in the 28th Congressional District of New York, comprising Albany and surrounding territory including Albany county, Watervliet, Green Island, Cohoes, and 11 wards in the city of Troy;

"**And whereas:** the membership in the 28th Congressional District exceeds 15,000 and is increasing rapidly;

"**And whereas:** the NUSJ has endorsed William Lemke and Thomas O'Brien, Union party candidates for president and vice president respectively of the United States;

"**And whereas:** we are aware of the fact that the newspapers in this locality have neglected to publish the news of the activities of both the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and William Lemke, although the wires carry such news into their respective newspaper plants;

"**And whereas:** the members of the National Union for Social Justice in the 28th Congressional District purchase the Albany and Troy newspapers regularly;

"**And whereas: the Knickerbocker Press, The Albany Evening News, The Times Union,** and the **Troy Times-Record** continuously contend that they are a public trust and desire to cover the news honestly;

"**And whereas:** the officers of the numerous units, assembled in special session, condemn the methods of unfair interpretation of the news by these newspapers;

"**We therefore call upon the above-mentioned newspapers to give us the accurate news** we desire in connection with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, our president and leader, and William Lemke and Thomas O'Brien, candidates for president and vice president respectively.

"Be it therefore resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to our publication, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"And be it further resolved that our members be informed of this action through the officers of their respective units, to the end that we shall be given the news we desire."

The unit members and officers intend to watch carefully the attention given to their resolutions by the press in their districts.

Victory Week for N.U.S.J.

(Continued from Page 1)

tice as written. The new Third Party in Michigan is completely pledged to the program of the National Union. Michigan voters who believe in social justice as the hope to save America will be guided accordingly.

In addition to Congressman William Lemke for president and Thomas Charles O'Brien for vice president, the Michigan Third Party will campaign for the election of Louis B. Ward for United States senator and of Congressmen in four districts.

The following endorsed candidates for Congress will appear on the Third Party ticket in Michigan:

Fifth, George Veldman.

Eighth, Clarence J. Brainerd.

Sixteenth, Ralph B. Guy.

Seventeenth, Maynard Seibert.

As in the case of the Union party throughout the nation at large, the new Third Party in Michigan concededly holds the balance of power.

F.-L. Fate Uncertain

Communist control of the Farmer-Labor party, which dominated the Owosso convention, forced farmers, friends of democratic government and of social justice to walk out and organize a rump convention. Taking with them the name of the Farmer-Labor party, the "pro-America" faction endorsed the candidacy of Lemke and O'Brien and filed their ticket with the secretary of state. The communist faction in turn brought a legal protest which rendered the whole status of the Farmer-Labor ticket in Michigan uncertain.

In order to be completely free of all such complications and to get the clear cut issue of a social justice ticket before the voters of Michigan, the National Union took advantage of the Third Party already filed for just such a contingency.

Lemke and O'Brien plan to withdraw their names from the Farmer-Labor ticket "in order that the people's strength may not be divided by confusion. The issue in Michigan is squarely between the old political parties with their meaningless distinctions and the new day of a people's crusade for social justice in America, as represented in the Third Party.

Michigan intends to elect the Third Party ticket!

Roosevelt Hits Farm Land Prices As "Too High"; Is Said To Favor Reduction

Wall Street hamstrung the farmers in 1920 through the infamous deflation of that year.

Wall Street, working in concert with President Roosevelt and the large insurance companies, is now prepared to strike again.

Several weeks ago a conference was held in Washington between the president and the heads of the Metropolitan, the New York, the Northwestern Mutual,, John Hancock, Mutual, Travelers, and the Western and Southern Life Insurance companies.

The results of this conference was reported by the Chicago Journal of Commerce. The story, which is quoted elsewhere on this page, reveals that President Roosevelt proposed to life insurance executives that they co-operate with the federal government in limiting loans on farm lands to $25 an acre.

Reduced Land Values"

The president's expressed intention, according to Chicago journal, was to "keep the value of farm land low enough so that farmers will be able to earn an adequate return on their capital investment."

The Journal of Commerce reports the chief executive to be of the opinion that the current price of farm lands — $125 to $150 an acre—is too high. He is said to believe that most good farm land in the country is not worth more than $75 an acre.

We would like to ask the president:

Supposing he should recommend the same course of action for our big corporations? If they can't make profits on their present investment, let the government reduce the value of the investment, instead of offering protection to the corporations against foreign competition in an American manner. What a howl that would create!

Europe Prices High

Farm lands in Europe, according to the latest copy of the "Farmer and Stock-Breeder," published in London, are selling for $200 to $400 an acre, depending on quality.

The reason for these high prices on land in Europe is that farmers in Europe are rigidly protected by their governments. Agriculture is Europe's "first line of defense."

The American farmer has been behind the "eight-ball' since 1920, and the president's conference with the insurance companies is a move to further complicate the problems of agriculture.

Gen. Johnson on Farming

General Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator, is better at wise cracks than statistics.

"The General," in a recent radio squawk-cast against George Peek, New Deal critic, declared that agricultural income this year will be about $8-billion.

We would like to know where he gets his figures, inasmuch as no agricultural income report for the year 1936 is as yet available. We can, however, inform "the General" that authorities agree the farm income will be much lower this year than last, due to the drouth.

And the farm income for last year, including the AAA crop-curb checks, was only **$3,692,000,000—about half what it was in 1929, a low year for agriculture!**

A FARM BREAD LINE

—Ewing Galloway.

Even while the White House announces blandly that farmers are getting too high a price for their lands, and while the president, bankers and insurance companies set forth jointly to reduce the price, bread lines are forming in the drouth-stricken regions of the west. About 2,000,000 farm people will be driven to relief this winter, according to predictions.

Loan Limit Plan Would Ruin Farms

To limit farm land loans to $25 an acre means that practically every farm mortgage in the United States would stand in peril of foreclosure.

Farmers would not have enough money to pay off present excessive mortgages and, with their credit thus imperilled, their land holdings would be sold out from under them.

The New Deal FCA already has authorized mortgage foreclosures on more than 30,000 farms in the country and we shudder to think what would happen if the President's loan reduction plan, assertedly made to insurance executives, were put into effect.

Roosevelt and the Wall Street insurance companies apparently want the corn belt, and they intend to take it if we will let them. After they get it the land price in the corn belt will then jump to the price which now prevails in the rest of the world for first class farm lands.

It is well that the farmers are aware of this before the election, and we thank Mr. Roosevelt for exposing his hand.

American agriculture, with an estimated value of over one hundred billions of dollars, is several times over the biggest potential industry in the nation, in fact the biggest in the entire world.

New Deal college professors have, step by step, lowered the standards of this proud industry. They have dealt farming a stunning blow by taking their markets away from under the AAA, and now, while the victim is reeling, they propose to perform the "coup de grace" by limiting farm credit.

Farm Shortage May Bring Wage Troubles

America, already in the mailed grip of coast-to-coast strikes, will be embroiled in even greater labor disorders this winter, say observers, who see food price rises as an incentive to higher wage demands.

Food costs are on a sharp incline due to several reasons, the major one being drouth crop shortage in the large agricultural states.

Price rises this winter, it is generally agreed, will lower the standard of living for the great body of Americans and will be a powerful formenter of a struggle for higher wages.

The cost of bread is rising steadily and so is that of milk. Practically every other branch of the food industry tells the same story. All are burdened with heavy taxation, and taxation is invariably passed on to the great masses of consumers, the working classes.

Since early 1933, when the New Deal administration took office, the price of corn has trebled, wheat has doubled. Feed crops, necessary for the maintenance of farm live stock, have been hit hard by the drouth, and as a result meat prices are expected to be prohibitive.

According to the Journal of Commerce, usually accurate, crop reports indicate a wheat shortage of about 14-million bushels.

Next to bread and butter, an essential part of the American standard of living is butter. On September 1, butter shortage ranged from 45 to 47-million pounds, and prices began to rise accordingly.

The fruit crop is off by 20 per cent, and sugar consumption, some experts believe, will fall by half a million tons this year.

Even oleomargarine is not without threatening price disorders. The manufacture of oleo is dependent on cottonseed oil, and the cotton crop is below par this year.

Farm Income Falling

Dun and Bradstreet announces, a little belatedly and superfluously we think, that total farm income "will be considerably below normal" this year.

There will be an inevitable falling off in food consumption, say these eminent trend watchers and wealth assayers, and prices are rising "at the expense of future sales."

Farmers, hit so hard by shortages in virtually all crops, should at least benefit from high prices resulting from the shortages. But even this privilege is denied them. Food speculators on the grain exchange realize the profits from the advancing food costs, after the farmer has been forced to part with his crop at the harvest price.

What The President Said to The Insurance Heads

Following are excerpts from the White House "insurance conference," as reported by the Chicago Journal of Commerce:

"President Roosevelt today proposed to a conference of life insurance company presidents that they cooperate with the federal government in limiting loans on farm lands to $25 an acre . . .

"Spokesmen for the companies said all the executives present gave general approval to the idea . . .

"Company executives agreed to cooperate with the government on every phase of its social security program and welfare proposals . . .

"The president, spokesmen said, expressed the belief that most good farm land in the country was not worth more than $75 an acre, much of it less.

"The president outlined to the group cases where farm land was being sold for $125 to $150 an acre and indicated he thought this was too high.

"The idea behind the proposal, the spokesmen said, is to keep the value of farm land low enough so that farmers will be able to earn an adequate return on their capital investment."

The People Speak . . . .

Promoting Your Paper

To the Editor:

I believe in circulating plenty of SOCIAL JUSTICE newspapers. Here in Kansas City are any number of people who have called for these papers at the newsstands. When they get interested, we tell them that there is a good profit in this paper. They sometimes ask: why a SOCIAL JUSTICE newspaper? Then we tell them that this just happens to be a day when we would like to read the truth. Anyway, with this little effort the papers have begun to appear on the newsstand here.

—Jim Hays.

Kansas City, Mo.

Farmer Finds Justice

To the Editor:

I saw SOCIAL JUSTICE laying on the floor in a warehouse. I picked it up when I saw the word "Justice," because I haven't seen anything like justice for a very long time. Now let me tell you how glad I am that I did pick it up. As soon as I had read it, I passed it on to another one of those farmers like myself—those who have made this country what it is, out of ruins after the capitalists had robbed it of its best value—our pine trees. They sold the lumber and took the money away, nor was the country any good until the laboring men came here and cleared it up, built roads, schools and farms.

And now the special benefit seekers are again reaching after the farmers' produce, getting it for way below the cost of production, and selling it to the slaved working man for a hold-up price. There surely have been plenty of farmers gone bankrupt, and there will be a lot more going the same way. In a few years they will all be bankrupt, and then what?

—Anton Cimfl.

Rice Lake, Wis.

Has Democracy Failed?

To the Editor:

Several groups in this country have not hesitated to proclaim democracy's failure. They point to the widespread and abject poverty in the midst of plenty which exists here in the United States as conclusive evidence. In Europe democracy has unquestionably lost considerable prestige in the last two decades. What is its future here?

The greater success of a democracy is predicated upon the superior ability of the great mass of voters to make decisions for the common welfare. Are the ordinary people able to make these decisions more wisely than a special group or dictator? Alexander Hamilton, the prime mover behind our first privately owned central national bank, claimed that they were not. He contended that the aristocrats should control government.

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, was a firm believer in the wisdom of the majority judgment of the common people. Like him, we believe that the great mass of the common people are not only able to judge the issues of government, which are honestly placed before them, but we believe that if they take the trouble to sincerely consider the source of their information and act upon it, they are the best judges.

It is true that the ordinary people are not usually able to devise worthwhile economic plans, nor are they able to provide satisfactory solutions for governmental problems, but given the evidence, they are the best judges of their practicability.

If you were on trial for your life, which type of jury would you prefer: a group of humble citizens who would defer the verdict until the evidence was presented, or a jury of know-it-all brain-trusters or professors who would irrevocably say "guilty," the moment you appeared because of the bumps on your head, the shape of your nose, the height of your forehead, or some such psychological nonsense? The answer is obvious. Every sane man would prefer the verdict of humble folks who do not pretend to know it all. That is why our American jury system, although not perfect, is superior to any other method of rendering justice in the world.

In the hands of the common people lies the future of American democracy. Will they sell their birthright for a mess of pottage? Will you? If a majority is willing to do this, then our people have failed to learn the lessons taught by the experience of modern Europe. Democracy's benefits will be reserved for a more alert and deserving people.

Rev. L. A. Tobin.

Vernon, N. Y.

NUSJ Martyrs

To the Editor:

Do you realize that the pressure brought to bear against many a wage-earner has caused him to "keep his mouth shut" tighter than a clam because he was an apostle of Social Justice, and received many a heartache, found his mail-box loaded with bills, and was personally handed writs from court to vacate tenements unlawfully occupied, for non-payment of rent.

Many of the ardent supporters of the NUSJ have come to feel that the suffering citizens might just as well be let to find out for themselves the existing order of things. They might as well suffer for a while longer as they are not ready for enlightenment until the present administration stops feeding them alphabetical soup.

I also have suffered because of my efforts to help some of these people who turned against me to have me lose my job. Of course I was forced to go on relief.

It is no fun to be ostracized in many ways because of your beliefs. It is no fun to suffer, and see other members of the NUSJ fired from their starvation WPA jobs, dispossessed of their tenements, and to have the local welfare cut you off from full relief, because you are a loyal supporter of the NUSJ and do not care who knows it.

—Peter Kasputis, Sr.

Worcester, Mass.

Truth vs. Propaganda

To the Editor:

I have been reading your paper for some time, and when through with it, always turn it over to some other fellow-worker. It contains better news for the "American People" than any newspaper 100 times its size.

It speaks the truth without propaganda.

If you could only get one edition in every home, it would be no Roosevelt, no Landon, in November, but Lemke only.

—B. Dorrenkamp.

Lancaster, Pa.

A Jew Thanks Father

To the Editor:

Kindly allow me to express my thanks and appreciation for your splendid answer to the Jewish question. As a Jew I can assure you that on account of that answer thousands of Jews will become members of our Union before the November election.

—K. Trangle.

Minneapolis, Minn.

It Was Wise Choice

To the Editor:

Don't forget when Mr. Roosevelt was trying to get us to join the World Court or League of Nations, Father Coughlin kept us out. Let us say we had joined, and England was assured of our help against Italy, and now the Spanish troubles. You can guess what we would be doing right now.

J. H. Crawford.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't Blame Wrigley

To the Editor:

In discussing the chewing gum advertising business among our neighbors and friends, I came to the conclusion that Mr. Wrigley in disclaiming responsibility for the fictions in the "March of Bunk's Conspiracy-Against-the-Truth" program, is correct.

However, when we buy Wrigley's gum we make Mr. Wrigley's money possible; then Mr. Wrigley uses our money to make the "March of Bunk's Conspiracy - Against - the - Truth" possible. Therefore, the moral is as obvious as cracker crumbs in bed.

—Mrs. Mae Small.

Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor's Note: The chewing gum makers no longer sponsor the "March of Time's" radio broadcast. The editors of Time's vocal history-made-while-you-wait are looking for another sponsor. Until they find one, the "March of Time" will appear under its own auspices. Here's an opening if somebody wants to finance the sort of thing the nation has been getting from the "March of Time."

Mistake in the West Is Still Out There

To the Editor:

If any further testimony is needed to the truth of the excellent article, "The Mistake in the West," by the Old Cattleman, let me add my bit. I struck Montana late in 1886. That was the winter that cost the cattlemen 90 per cent of all the cattle on the range. They starved and froze to death.

My first job was helping to haul hay 25 miles across Powder river through snowdrifts with a wagon and four horses, from the Chalk Butte country to save our valuable stallions. Almost my next job was to haul the rotting corpses of dozens of cattle away from the ranch buildings to save ourselves from fever and worse.

That spring (fresh from an engineering college) I helped an English army engineer (Major Dawson) to survey a dam across the Mizpah which would (using the flood water) irrigate an enormous plot below the ranch buildings. The dam was never built because the season was wet.

I forget whether it was 1887 or 1888 when the "dry" Mizpah creek ran so much flood water that at my camp, 18 miles above the stage crossing, I had to keep up a saddle horse to swim across the creek to obtain drinking water from our spring.

As the Old Cattleman says, we had an ideal country. The point I want to raise, and which the La-Follette magazine would refuse to print is this: Labor in Montana at that time was "free labor," because at anytime we were dissatisfied, we could quit and live in the country. I did it several times, the last time in the late '80s.

When we had surveyed the dam, Major Dawson said that the only salvation for the cattlemen of Montana would be a series of well built dams to catch the spring "run off." The Governor Holt campaigners at the Mizpah laughed at him and drove in three herds from Texas. Their election prospects were dampened when it was disclosed that the money to do this was borrowed from the bank, and a nominal sum returned because of the failure of the anticipated free grass to make them rich. But where is that grass now? Only in the memory of old cattlemen like your author and myself.

Labor will never be free until it can refuse to work without starving. We have tried it out in Montana in the '80s. It works both for the employer and the employe. Both are satisfied and happy. No capitalist has a blanket mortgage on the brains of our ancestors, but a case of "Spain's pains" in this country might "wipe out the records."

—H. C. B. Colvill.

Missoula, Mont.

Readers Who Also Know Answer Mr. O'Riley's Letter

As a result of the letter by K. O'Riley of Iowa, SOCIAL JUSTICE has received any number of protesting letters, four of which have been printed here.

It's a Bankers' Plot

To the Editor:

I was very much amused at the article written by K. O'Riley of Iowa. It still proves that Barnum was right. We will agree that K. O'Riley's statements are true, but he neglected to tell the other side of the story. While hogs, corn, eggs and other farm products were selling for next to nothing, farms and homes were also being mortgaged and foreclosed on, at the rate of about 8,000 a day.

This depression did not happen by accident nor by any act of God. It was planned by the bankers and worked out perfectly. They didn't catch all the fish in the first haul, but they still have the net and they are going to make another. First they must bait the fish with new deal worms.

Worm No. 1 pays the farmer not to raise anything. No. 2 makes him believe there is prosperity in the midst of want, so that he will mortgage his farm. And while he is riding blissfully along on artificial prosperity the Federal Reserve Bank will call in its loans, another haul will be completed, and you farmers will be tennants. That is the aim. You can hurry this procedure along by voting for the New Deal in November.

Of course, K. O'Riley did not ask for any advice, but my advice to him would be, before he has to sell any more hogs for 2 cents a pound (I wouldn't wait too long either), to invest 50 cents for Father Coughlin's "Money: Questions and Answers," a book that will tell him why he sold his hogs for 2 cents a pound, corn for 7 cents a bushel. It will also tell him how to remain a farm owner if he happens to be one, instead of a tennant on a banker-owned farm.

—E. J. Blanchard.

Spring Valley, Ill.

And Another Letter

To the Editor:

Just a word to answer K. O'Riley, somewhere down in Iowa, who so earnestly "waves the flag" for the new deal. Happy to know you're reading SOCIAL JUSTICE, friend! If you're not converted to the truth it contains by the next election, it will be because you don't want to know the truth! We know there are many like you who also need a "helping hand." Step up and follow us, friend, before it is too late.

—M. M. Frenzel.

New Brighton, Minn.

"Let Us All Be Fair"

To the Editor:

Please publish this letter under the title: "Let us all be fair." I would like to say to Mr. K. O'Riley, that his letter wasn't a K.O. in any way.

You say in the years of 1932-33 there were farmers burning corn in the furnaces to keep warm because they didn't have money to buy coal. Yes and it is quite possible, my friend, that there were coal miners trying to eat coal because they couldn't get money to buy corn. I'll admit it is possible to keep warm by using corn for fuel, but how would you like to sit your family down to a good meal of hard coal? I suggest that you study the 16 principles of Social Justice and if you find a remedy for such hardships in points two and nine, I ask you to be FAIR enough to write another letter to the editor.

—S. T.

Methuen, Mass.

Knock, Knock!

To the Editor:

Knock, knock! . . . Who's there? . . . Iowa . . . Iowa who?

I-owe-a man named O'Riley an answer to his long-winded letter in SOCIAL JUSTICE, September 21.

I also owe an apology to the editor for underestimating him. I knew that he would bend over backwards in an effort to be fair, but I did not know that he was even willing to provide an editorial museum of "literary curiosities" just to startle us into a realization of the appalling need for economic enlightenment among supposedly intelligent people.

Mr. O'Riley is wrong in the first paragraph, and continues to be so. He admits a condition of "no cash whatever" (lack of purchasing power) and fails to recognize this as being the only bar to supplying the "plenty of starving people" with the valueless surpluses of food. He clings to the pitifully inadequate idea that "scarcity" (Webster calls "famine" a great scarcity) leads to prosperity.

R. S. Bewyer.

Merriam, Kan.

Union Party Already Filed in 28 States

(Continued from Page 3)

out on the basis of a certain success for the people's ticket in November.

On Historic Site

Mr. Nystul is having literature developed for circulation which emphasizes the Union Party conferences are being held on the exact site where Abraham Lincoln and his associates 76 years ago developed plans for the Republican party as a national movement. Headquarters are in the building which occupies the very site of the old Briggs House where the Lincoln campaign was organized in 1860.

In the days of Lincoln, human slavery was the issue, today it is economic slavery.

Congressman Lemke commented, "It is significant, also, that we are definitely launching on behalf of a long suffering people this new Union Party. Particularly, when the Republican organization that got its national start on this spot is now showing unmistakable signs of its inevitable dissolution."

Reports during the weeks from the various states relative to filing the Union Party ticket shows this work is well under way in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In Iowa and Massachusetts the papers have already been filed.

The correlation of property rights and human rights represents the ideal in the existance of a nation. Respect for each enables a man to live happily, sufficiently, and contentedly with his family. He neither asks for the millions of the wealthy, nor for the power of rulers, neither does he ask to deprive others of their life or happiness, nor does he seek their property nefariously. All he asks, according to right reason placed in him by God, is that men and government and capitalists respect these human rights above all, and supply him with a just and living wage for the education and the welfare of his family.

Dealers Try to Kill Paper

(Continued from Page 3)

YOU from reading what SOCIAL JUSTICE has to reveal. **Are you going to stand for it?**

Goal Now 3 Million

SOCIAL JUSTICE, which has climbed close to its first million, on the merit of its contents and the zeal of its friends in the National Union, will go on to its new goal of 3,000,000 copies weekly **without the aid of newsstand sales!**

Wherever the paper has been successfully shut off the newsstands, there is a potential sales field made up of thousands of exploited persons eager for the facts that are being denied them. There is not a paper being put out in America today that sells faster than SOCIAL JUSTICE. That is not a catch phrase coined in our office. We might not have thought of it. It is the reiterated contents of thousands of letters from earnest workers who sell hundreds of thousands of copies weekly.

Do not be misled into thinking that the 1,000 eager boys and girls who have started building up routes for the bicycle contest are covering the whole field. They are simply the pioneers, these youngsters. They are but scraping the surface—opening up a frontier.

Sales Opportunity

An almost unlimited sales opportunity awaits any wide-awake man or woman with two or three or five hours a week at their disposal. No paper sells with a more ready customer acceptance or keeps on selling with such a sustained reader interest. WE KNOW.

No other publication which you might handle pays so well for the time invested in its behalf. The papers cost you 2½ cents. They sell for 5c. On one-half of your consignment any week you "break even"; 100 papers NET you $2.50. In many cities 100 copies sell in a very few minutes. Where can you make money faster?

Unsold copies, furthermore, are not loss. **No copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE ever got out of date!** Distributed free in the territory of your greatest sales resistance, you will find them your best advertising investment. Others have.

Write today to the Circulation Department of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan, for information as to the density of circulation coverage in your immediate neighborhood and for the simple rules for handling the sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Very likely, you can arrange to have your first consignment of papers delivered to you on credit.

Boake Carter Accents Voice, Not The Facts

Boake Carter, the radiorator with the "personality" accent, went before the microphone several nights ago with the assertion that our export and import trade with foreign nations was "about evened up."

Where Mr. Carter gets his figures we don't know, for they certainly do not gibe with those of the government.

In the month of June, 1936, we exportd only $14,500,000 worth of foodstuffs. In the same month we imported about $99-million worth of foreign foodstuffs, nearly 10 times as much as we exported.

Our total import-export business for the same month was $193-million in imports against $180-million in exports, leaving us $13-million on the wrong side of the ledger!

It will thus be seen that over half of our imports for a representative month were foods, and a big percentage of the remaining half are other forms of farm products.

Most of our exports are war materials produced by the du Ponts and other American munition firms. Such war materials, mainly iron and steel, are badly needed by European nations who are up to their necks in war preparations.

The du Ponts make a fancy profit from this business but no one with an ounce of patriotism can claim that America as a whole derives any appreciable benefit from it.

On the contrary, 30,000,000 American farmers are made to suffer, a fact Mr. Carter failed to bring out in his "interpretive" broadcast.

But our foreign customers take advantage of Secretary of State Hull's reciprocal trade agreements by balancing war exports from America with an increase of imports to our shores.

BOAKE CARTER

The imports they ship are almost exclusively farm products. Thus, for the profits made by American arms manufacturers in their exports, our farmers have to face increased imports of foreign-raised farm products.

If Mr. Carter thinks his listeners are so enamoured of his accent that they overlook his draughty logic on the farm question he is sadly mistaken.

20,000 in Park at Rochester for District Picnic

To the Editor:

I want to thank you for the announcement of the 38th Congressional District picnic published in SOCIAL JUSTICE on September 20. The thought came to me that the success of our picnic might be an inspiration to others concerned with our movement.

We sold more than 25,000 tickets, parked 5,900 cars, and had approximately 20,000 people on the grounds at one time, which made our picnic the biggest event of its kind ever to happen in this congressional district in New York—all of which proves to me that the National Union for Social Justice is going places.

—Frank J. Burke
Chairman of Picnic Committee.

Father Coughlin's Radio Broadcast:

(Continued from Page 9)

small industry because local banks became the store houses of government bonds.

When I heard this boast of how successful the New Deal had been in preserving the local banks from failure, I was reminded of a health officer who had set out to make a record for himself. In his desire to eliminate smallpox from his town he recorded every case as measles!

Instead of curing the banking disease of this country, instead of driving the money changers from the temple; instead of restoring to Congress the right to do all the issuing of money and permitting the bankers to do the retail lending of money, the New Deal has fallen in love with the Old Deal. Worse than that, it has put the cart before the horse. **The banks issue money and the government does the retail lending of money!**

Very heroically and plausibly Mr. Roosevelt admitted we had a debt. He said: "This debt is not going to be paid by oppressive taxation on future generations. It is not going to be paid by taking away the hard-won earnings of the present generation. It is going to be paid by incomes produced by increased national prosperity."

Calmly reason once more.

Everybody knows that the New Deal laborer earning $900 a year pays $300 per year in taxation. Thirty-three and one-third per cent of your income, Mr. Laborer, **is not oppressive taxation!** That is not taking away the hard-won earnings of the present generation, as you pay your hidden taxes for food, clothing, shelter and the conveniences of life even though you are not a property owner.

My friends, there is only one honest way to pay a government debt. It must be paid through taxation. When our national income was down to $38-billion, $22-billion of it was all that was left for food, clothing, shelter, transportation, recreation, education and hospitalization. This meant $800 a year for the average family, millionaire included.

When our national income reaches $60-billion we have left $43-billion for actual use as private citizens. This leaves only $1,400 for the average family, multi-millionaire included.

Why boast of this less than a living wage which spells depression and unrest?

Why try to hold on to that vicious unconstitutional system of keeping the money changers in the temple?

Upon analysis it is an empty boast. It is the wild laughter of a man condemned to life imprisonment instead of being forced to face the electric chair!

My friends, let us reason calmly.

Truly the depression is over, according to the New Deal. Prosperity is here—for the bankers. Is it ever for you? Is your family enjoying the plenitude capable of being produced by the fields and forests and factories and mines of America? Neither major political party can hope to receive my support or the support of the National Union even though for this statement I am forced to to drink the bitter water of defeat.

Today the Republicans and Democrats are running more or less of an even race in this contest for the presidency of the United States. Not 5 per cent of the electoral votes of the nation, according to the polls, separate them.

Do you realize that if you could guarantee 10 per cent—yes, 8 per cent of the electoral votes for William Lemke, then, according to the Constitution of the United States neither Roosevelt nor Landon nor Lemke could be president?? Do you realize that in your hands is the balance of power in so far as you are able to throw into the House of Representatives the actual voting for president? Away with the defeatist attitude expressed in the words "why waste a vote for Lemke"!

It is a vote to curtail the activities of both Republicans and Democrats who boast of having made this country safe for the bankers.

The Constitution plainly says that more than 50 per cent of the 531 electors for president must vote for a candidate before he can become president. If less than 50 per cent fail to vote for any candidate then each state in the House of Representatives will have only one vote. What states, standing by principle, uninfluenced by prejudice, are willing to disregard the political machinery of patronage and strike in calm reason at the sophistries both of the New Deal and the Old Deal?

Neither one of them are attempting to beget recovery without reform. Neither one of them is willing to drive the money changers from the temple. Both of them are sham-battling their way through this political campaign with sophistries and misstatements, confident that an un-analytical public will applaud their golden words and keep the American people in financial bondage.

This address will be published in full only in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. I ask you to write to me for a copy, or for several copies so that you can distribute the same to your friends.

FDIC Bank Insurance Is Unsound

Deposits Not Protected, Financial Experts Assert

—Wide World.

—Acme Picture.

—Wide World.

Left to right, the "big three" of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: J. F. T. ("Jefty") O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency and a director of the FDIC; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, former U. S. senator from Maryland; another director; Leo T. Crowley, chairman.

One of the largest pieces of hokum that the New Deal has succeeded in shoving down the throat of the American citizen is the claim that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is a safeguard against bank collapses.

Operating with a capital of about $340-million, the reputed function of the FDIC is to insure the deposits of all banks which are entitled to insurance under the law. Incidental to this function, the Corporation is empowered to act as receiver for closed banks.

Those conversant with bank insurance will tell you that this New Deal agency is a thinly-walled balloon that can be pricked from two angles.

First af all, although the federal government, through the FDIC, insures 97 per cent of all deposits in commercial banks, it insures only 41 per cent of the total dollars deposited in the banks.

Holds U. S. Bonds

Secondly, this 41 per cent of depositors' money, under New Deal financing, is not actually safe from loss. The balance sheets of the FDIC show that the corporation now holds, out of total resources of about $340-million, some $320-million in government bonds. Should the credit rating of the government suddenly collapse, as it is on the point of doing, the FDIC'S assistance will be that of all other brain trust monetary experiments—absolutely nothing.

Press information emanating from the office of Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the insurance corporation, makes much of the fact that the FDIC insures 97 per cent of all commercial bank deposits in the nation.

This sort of publicity is calculated to deceive and mislead bank depositors into believing that Uncle Sam is standing behind their money. In reality, since the FDIC covers only deposits of $5,000 or less, only $19-billion out of $47-billion in commercial banks is actually insured.

Payrolls Unprotected

More than three-fifths, or about $28-billion, of the nation's bank deposits is totally without government backing. This amount consists of accounts of more than $5,000 each and comprises funds used to meet large payrolls of the country.

It was the original intention of the government to raise the maximum amount of insurable deposits above $5,000. Bankers, however, vigorously opposed the idea and the $5,000 maximum was continued.

Bankers argued that the premium they would have to pay to the government for insuring deposits over $5,000 would be prohibitive. They also contended (in harmony with the principles of social justice) that deposit insurance amounted to federal regimentation of local banks. A third objection raised was that such insurance aided and abetted bad bank management.

Morgan Has Big Spanish Investment

If and when the United States involves itself in the Spanish situation the man at the controls will be none other than J. P. Morgan himself.

Statistics issued recently by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that out of $100-million American capital invested in Spain, the House of Morgan holds about $67-million.

Most of the Morgan capital represents stock in Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana, a foreign branch of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The I. T. and T. is Morgan-dominated.

The remaining portion of American investment in Spain, according to Grosvenor M. Jones(chief of the Finance Division of the United States trade bureau, is in branch plants and sales offices of leading American concerns.

These concerns include General Motors, Ford, American Radiator, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass,, Vacuum Oil, H. J. Heinz, United Shoe Machinery, Union Sulphur, Remington-Rand, Worthington Pump and Machinery, Singer Mfg., Firestone Tire and Rubber, Western Electric, Armstrong Cork (six plants), Burroughs Adding Machine, Underwood Typewriter, and Crown Cork and Seal (four plants). Various New York banking, film and commercial companies also have money invested in the war-torn nation of Europe.

Finance Co.'s Operated On Sure Profit

Instalment buying is on the upswing in America. And the process of borrowing money at 1 per cent interest and relending it at 12 per cent or more, to consumers who purchase automobiles or other commodities on instalment terms, has brought record profits to the leading finance companies.

Financing concerns have always been held slightly suspect because of their excessive interest charges on loans, but they manage to operate within the law.

Says the Labor Research Association after a recent investigation into the matter:

"In the face of the advertised ballyhoo of '6 per cent plans' and '$25 a month plans,' finance company profits have been based on clearly usurious returns on capital."

The usual alibi advanced for these rates of return is that the credit risks involved in instalment purchases necessitate high rates for financing. This contention is, of course, contradicted by the unusually low rate of interest at which finance companies can borrow from banks.

The Labor Research Association denies that credit risks in financing are serious, saying:

"The credit risks are, in fact, negligible. On the average, the instalment purchaser of an automobile makes a down payment of 42 per cent of the cash price, thus protecting the finance company against the entire first year's depreciation in the market value of the car. Although each monthly payment increases this protection, the finance company retains full lien on the car until the final payment is made.

"In 1931, the maximum credit losses of the finance companies were three-tenths of 1 per cent of funds advanced. In 1935, credit losses were one-twentieth of 1 per cent."

Credit Profits Rise in 1936

All the big financing companies turned fancy profits in the first half of 1936.

The Commercial Investment Trust Corporation increased its volume of instalment financing 11.3 per cent, and its net profits 34.5 per cent over the like period of 1935.

The Commercial Credit Company had gains of 50.7 per cent in the volume of financing and 51.8 per cent in net profits.

The General Motor Acceptance Corporation, originator of the "6 per cent plan, earned at an annual rate of 14.28 per cent on its invested capital during the first five months of this year as against 13.75 per cent for the full year 1935. Even though 74 per cent of its outstanding funds was money borrowed from banks at an average interest rate of 1 per cent, GMAC netted a gross return of 10.08 per cent on its capital in the first five months of 1936.

One of Ten Life Policies Is Paid Off

During the year 1934, life insurance policy terminations in the United States totaled $4,500,000,000.

Out of this, some $3-billion represented lapses, $1 - billion represented surrenders, while only $153-million was actually paid out in death claims.

During the 11-year period, 1923-33, only about 8.5 per cent of the life insurance policies liquidated in New York state were terminated by death or maturity. In other words, only a tiny percentage of all the terminated policies actually fulfilled the purpose of life insurance. The remaining 91.5 per cent were lapsed, surrendered or withdrawn due to inability to pay or the need for immediate cash by the "insured."

Bank Authority Predicts Inflation in November

H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University, has gone on record with a prediction that the United States will plunge headlong into inflation, "probably soon after the November election."

Writing in a recent issue of the American Mercury, Prof. Willis declared:

> "As affairs are now proceeding, it will be only a question of time before we suffer the same disasters that have visited other nations under similar conditions.
>
> "For the truth, whether we like it or not, is that this nation is already involved in a network of influences leading to inflationary currency degeneration, which will enmesh not only the capitalist class, but the average man as well."

Prof. Willis, who was a former secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, takes a sudden and complete departure in his article from the old-guard banking policies that once were so indigenous to his public statements.

Foresees Doom

"As the savings of the former (the capitalist class) vanish, there will be a corresponding collapse of the nation's economic power, a reduction of opportunities for employment, and an ensuing era of general suffering."

While describing the money system of the United States as "nondescript," the professor is careful not to reveal, in open terms, the fountain-pen money creation of his one-time affliates in the Federal Reserve System. He handles this delicate question with kid gloves.

He writes of the $18-billion "rubber check" loar which President Roosevelt forced the banks to extend to the government as follows:

Reveals Loan

"The total capitalization of all banks of the country is less than $6-billion. Yet they have been obliged to purchase as much as 60 per cent of the total outstanding debt of the government—or about $18-billion.

The professor, perhaps unintentionally, neglected to mention that the banks didn't have anything like $6-billion when they "purchased" the $18-billion of securities in 1933 and 1934. They were broke and had to create this huge, interest-bearing loan out of nothing but the people's obligation to pay it back.

The New Deal, Prof. Willis charges, "has not the slightest intention" of repaying its debts.

He adds that public works projects, the bonus "theft," the social security subsidy, "and other schemes" will, before long, raise the public debt to "maximum levels."

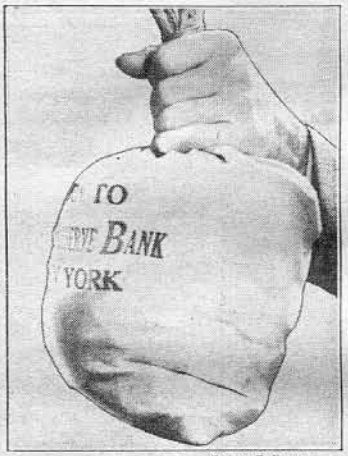
Cites German Peril

The claim by New Dealers that enlarged bank deposits is a sign of returning prosperity is challenged as absurd by Professor Willis, who points out that the current deficit of the government is misleadingly entered into bank ledgers as "assets."

"Here, plainly" he charges, "is **inflation of a subtle and most vicious kind.** It will be passing strange if the public, both here and abroad, does not ultimately lose confidence in the currency, with the result that prices will be boosted, not alone to the level of 1926, but perhaps toward the soaring heights reached in Germany following the World war.

"How far can this situation progress in America before an open break occurs? Perhaps through the current year, until the presidential election has been decided. But after that—the deluge. Nothing now visible can halt it if we continue our present fiscal policy. Unless our program is sharply changed, the collapse will come."

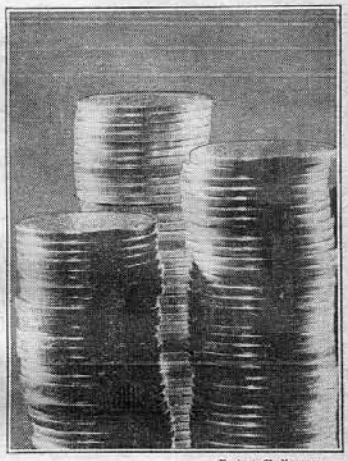
THE LATEST WORLD "COURT"



—*Ewing Galloway.*

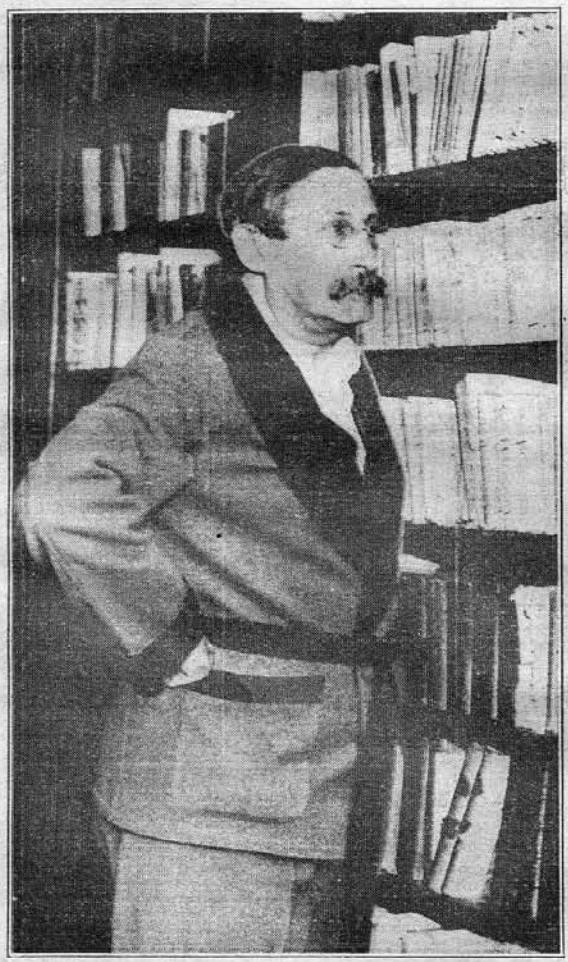
"Big-hearted Henry" Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury (top center) has been wooed successfully by Messrs. Norman and Blum, whose dulcet blandishments caused the United States government to go to the financial aid of France, one of our leading war debt repudiators.

—*Wide World.*



—*Ewing Galloway.*

SOCIAL JUSTICE presents the newly-formed "eternal triangle" of Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Norman and M. Blum. As in all other triangles, someone is sure to be the loser in this one, and unless George Washington was wrong in his warning against foreign entanglements, then the United States will be "it."



M. Leon Blum, premier of the Communistic government of France, surrounded by several volumes of Karl Marx in his study. —*Wide World.*

Montagu Norman, Great Britain's foremost money changer, who, with Blum, paid court to Morgenthau. —*Keystone.*